

Friday, April 28, 1972  
Vaisakha 8, 1894 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

# CONTENTS

*No. 34—Friday, April 28, 1972/Vaisakha 8, 1894 (Saka)*

## COLUMNS

### Oral Answers to Questions—

|                                                                                  |      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| *Starred Questions Nos. 601, 604 to 606, 608, 610, 611, 616, 617, 619 and 620 .. | 1—29 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|

### Written Answers to Questions—

|                                                                                                                                 |        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Starred Questions Nos. 602, 603, 607, 609, 612 to 615 and 618 ..                                                                | 29—34  |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 4254 to 4283, 4285 to 4296, 4298 to 4300, 4303 to 4356, 4358 to 4400, 4402 to 4407 and 4409 to 4423 .. | 34—141 |

### Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance— Reported Fraud on a Calcutta Bank

|    |        |
|----|--------|
| .. | 141—47 |
|----|--------|

### Statement regarding observance of May Day as Holiday in Lok Sabha

|    |        |
|----|--------|
| .. | 147—48 |
|----|--------|

Shri Raj Bahadur

|    |     |
|----|-----|
| .. | 147 |
|----|-----|

### Papers Laid on the Table

|    |        |
|----|--------|
| .. | 148—51 |
|----|--------|

### Leave of Absence from the Sittings of the House

|    |     |
|----|-----|
| .. | 152 |
|----|-----|

### Committee on Public Undertakings—

|                                                                            |        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first Reports and Minutes .. | 151—52 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|

### Estimates Committee—

|                                                              |     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Reports and Minutes .. | 153 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|

### Public Accounts Committee—

|                                                         |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Twenty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth Reports .. | 153 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|

### Demands for Grants—

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Ministry of Defence ..        | 154—203 |
| Shri Chhotey Lal ..           | 155—57  |
| Shri Samar Mukherjee ..       | 157—63  |
| Shri P. V. G. Raju ..         | 163—66  |
| Shri Chintamani Panigrahi ..  | 166—71  |
| Shri H. M. Patel ..           | 171—74  |
| Shri Sarjoo Pandey ..         | 174—82  |
| Shri Vidya Charan Shukla ..   | 182—95  |
| Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah ..  | 195—99  |
| Shri Shankerrao Savant ..     | 200—01  |
| Shri Jagdish Chandra Dixit .. | 201—03  |

\*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.



## Bills Introduced—

1. Constitution (Amendment) Bill—  
(*Amendment of Ninth Schedule*) by Shri C. K. Chandrappan . 203
- 2 Utilization of Cultivable Railway Land Bill  
by Shri Narendra Singh Bist .. 203—04

Film Industry Workers Bill—*Withdrawn*  
by Shri S. C. Samanta—

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Motion to consider       | .. 204—38 |
| Shri D. B. Chandra Gowda | .. 204—06 |
| Shri Satpal Kapur        | .. 206—08 |
| Shri N. K. P. Salve      | .. 208—11 |
| Shri G. Viswanathan      | .. 211—14 |
| Shri N. K. Sanghi        | .. 214—19 |
| Shri M. C. Daga          | .. 219—21 |
| Shri Vasant Sathe        | .. 221—24 |
| Shri Balgovind Verma     | .. 224—30 |
| Shri R. S. Pandey        | .. 230—36 |

## Constitution (Amendment Bill)—

(*Amendment of Seventh Schedule*) by Shri S. C. Samanta

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Motion to consider—         | .. 238—58 |
| Shri S. C. Samanta          | .. 238—40 |
| Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya    | .. 241—42 |
| Shri Subodh Hansda          | .. 242—43 |
| Shri G. Viswanathan         | .. 244—45 |
| Prof. Narain Chand Parashar | .. 245—53 |
| Shri C. K. Chandrappan      | .. 253—58 |
| Shri R. D. Bhandare         | .. 258    |

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

## LOK SABHA

Friday, April 28, 1972/Vaisakha 8, 1894 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Lead Bank Scheme

\*G01. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Lead Bank Scheme started in December, 1969, has made any headway in opening new branches in the rural areas of the country and providing banking facilities to the masses ;

(b) if so, the number of branches opened under the Scheme, State-wise since its inception ;

(c) whether any annual target is fixed under the Scheme ; and

(d) whether there is any gap in the actual performance and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of House.

#### Statement

Since the commencements of the Lead Bank Scheme in January 1970 to the end of January, 1972, the banks in the public sector have opened 3498 new offices. Of these 2351 are located in rural and 575 in semi-urban areas. The pace of branch expansion of Commercial Banks has gained impetus from the operation of the lead bank scheme. The quick surveys carried out by the lead banks in their respective districts have helped identi-

fication of centres requiring banking facilities urgently. Regional meetings were convened by Reserve Bank to speed up and facilitate the location of growth centres thrown up by the surveys made by the banks. Such meetings have held at Madras, Calcutta, Patna, Kanpur, Bhopal, Delhi, and Jaipur. Besides the banks themselves have held meetings at district levels to draw up programmes for extending branch network to centres identified by them.

It is envisaged that in the three year period 1972-74 about 5000 new offices will be opened and the banks have been asked to prepare their plans accordingly. Keeping in view the limitations of their resources the progress of branch expansion so far has not been unsatisfactory.

A Statement showing the number of branches opened by the commercial banks State-wise is attached.

#### Statement

| State/Union Territories | As on 31.12.69 | As on 31.1.72 | New offices opened between 31.12.69 and 31.1.72 |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1                       | 2              | 3             | 4                                               |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh       | 618            | 923           | 305                                             |
| 2. Assam*               | 90             | 160           | 70                                              |
| 3. Bihar                | 309            | 510           | 201                                             |
| 4. Gujarat              | 840            | 1194          | 354                                             |
| 5. Haryana              | 191            | 284           | 93                                              |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh     | 48             | 103           | 55                                              |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir      | 48             | 107           | 59                                              |
| 8. Kerala               | 648            | 919           | 271                                             |
| 9. Madhya Pradesh       | 362            | 646           | 284                                             |

| 1                                  | 2    | 3     | 4    | 5 |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|------|---|
| 10. Maharashtra                    | 1203 | 1612  | 409  |   |
| 11. Mysore                         | 857  | 1203  | 346  |   |
| 12. Nagaland                       | 4    | 5     | 1    |   |
| 13. Orissa                         | 111  | 187   | 76   |   |
| 14. Punjab                         | 417  | 629   | 212  |   |
| 15. Rajasthan                      | 393  | 559   | 166  |   |
| 16. Tamil Nadu                     | 1110 | 1447  | 337  |   |
| 17. Uttar Pradesh                  | 817  | 1275  | 458  |   |
| 18. West Bengal                    | 537  | 736   | 199  |   |
| 19. Manipur                        | 2    | 6     | 4    |   |
| 20. Tripura                        | 6    | 12    | 6    |   |
| 21. Union Territories              | 439  | 559   | 120  |   |
| * Including Meghalaya and Mizoram. |      |       |      |   |
| Total                              | 9050 | 13076 | 4026 |   |

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** From the statement, it appears that the banks plan to open new branches and have been asked to prepare plans accordingly. May I know if some public representatives will also be associated while the plans are drawn up or will it be only a one-way traffic ?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :** While finalising the concept of the lead banks at the stage of drafting of the report, we do take some people from the universities, from the educational line and from public life also and take their help.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Since the reply is in the affirmative, may I know if the banking authorities will take into confidence members of Parliament and of the Assemblies before drawing up plans for the future ?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :** It is a very good question. I think we as representatives of the public go to our constituencies and the areas where the lead banks will operate and give our ideas there. In case members have any constructive suggestions, we can take them up here also.

**श्री सरजू पांडे :** क्या सरकार ने ऐसा आदेश दिया है कि उन इलाकों में, जहाँ बाढ़-

ग्रस्त और सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं, एडवांस न दिये जायें, खास तौर पर काश्तकारों को ? जिन इलाकों में बाढ़ आई है या सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, वहाँ बैंक कर्ज नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार का कोई ऐसा आदेश है कि जहाँ बाढ़ या सूखा है, वहाँ कृषकों को कर्ज न दिये जायें ?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :** One of the factors which the lead bank scheme has emphasised is to give special facilities to the neglected sectors and areas which require maximum assistance. We shall examine the particular point which the hon. member has made and do what we can if such a thing arises.

**SHRI R. S. PANDEY :** It is mentioned in the statement :

"Keeping in view the limitations of their resources, the progress of branch expansion so far has not been unsatisfactory."

At the same time, they have plans to open 5,000 new offices in the period 1972-74. How do these two things go together ?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :** They are very compatible. If he will go through the entire statement, he will realise that the present position is that a number of new branches have been opened recently. I dare say that the number of branches which have been opened recently compare favourably with the number of such branches in any developing country. The target of 5,000 is for 1972-74.

**श्री अरविन्द नेताम :** चूंकि आदिवासियों की जमीन को नीलाम नहीं किया जा सकता है, इसलिये क्या बैंक इस अड़चन को देखते हुए आदिवासियों को लोन देने में असमर्थ हैं ; यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :** यह तो मैं नहीं कहूंगी कि बैंक आदिवासियों को लोन देने में असमर्थ हैं, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगी कि नई शाखाएं खोलने का पूरा उद्देश्य यही है कि आदिवासियों और पिछड़े वर्गों को, या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की तरफ विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाये,

जहाँ बैंकिंग की सुविधायें नहीं हैं और उनको हर तरह की सुविधायें प्रदान की जायें।

**SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** The Planning commission has declared about 200 districts throughout the country as industrially backward. Will priority be given to the opening of branch offices in all these areas?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :** Neglected and backward areas are being treated on a priority basis.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :** क्या मंत्री महोदय के पास इस तरह की शिकायतें आई हैं कि नई ब्रांचिज खुलने के बावजूद गरीबों को कर्जा नहीं दिया जाता है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री नेगी।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी :** क्या सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसा सर्कुलर निकाला गया है कि जो लोग बैंकों के साथ हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार करें, या हिन्दी में बैंक दें, उनको पैसा न दिया जाये ?

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :** यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

**श्री मुल्की राज सैनी :** क्या सरकार का कोई ऐसा आदेश है कि ट्रैक्टर वगैरह के कर्जों उन गांवों के लोगों को न दिये जायें, जो कच्ची सड़क पर पड़ते हैं, जो पक्की सड़क से दूर हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य मिनिस्टर साहब से इस बारे में बात कर लें। यह प्रश्न इसमें नहीं पैदा होता है। यह प्रश्न नई ब्रांचिज खोलने के बारे में है।

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह विचार करेंगी कि किसानों या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को जो फेसिलिटीज दी जायें, वे कम इंटरैस्ट पर दी जायें। जहां तक मार्गेज करने का प्रश्न है, किसान मार्गेज नहीं कर पाता है और इसलिये बैंकिंग फेसिलिटीज से लाभ नहीं उठा पाता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसको ध्यान में रखकर...

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is a suggestion for action.

**SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY :** This is for banking facilities in the rural areas.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is not a question.

**श्री भागीरथ भवर :** मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि बैंकों की शाखायें भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों में खोली जा रही हैं। कई को-ऑपरेटिव बैंकों की शाखाएं काम कर रही हैं, लेकिन उनके माध्यम से किसानों को कर्ज नहीं मिल पाता है और कई तरह की दिक्कतें आती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो बैंक खोले जायेंगे, उनके खोलने का आधार क्या है। वे किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे ? क्या वे जन-संख्या के आधार पर खोले जायेंगे या कुछ निर्धारित स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे ? इस बारे में क्या नीति निर्धारित की गई है ?

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :** मान्यवर, यह बड़ा अच्छा प्रश्न पूछा है। माननीय सदस्य ने। इसके विशेष कई पहलू हैं और कई उनके आधार पर तथा नीति के आधार पर यह बैंक खोले गये हैं। सबसे प्रमुख यह है कि वह इलाके जहाँ पर कि बैंकिंग की सुविधा होनी चाहिए और जो इस समय नहीं है वहाँ पर यह सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई जाय। तो इसके लिये बाकायदा सर्वे वगैरह करते हैं और लोकेशन वगैरह करने के उपरान्त यह मारी चीजें ध्यान में आती हैं। जो हमारे देश में इस समय 337 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं उनको कई बैंकों के बीच में, जो पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के बैंक हैं उनके बीच में विभाजित किया गया है। इस प्रकार हमारे 240 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स ऐसे हैं जिनमें हमारे लीड बैंक खुल गये हैं जिनकी सर्वे रिपोर्ट अभी पिछले साल की तैयार है और अभी थोड़े से बाकी हैं कोई दो प्रतिशत जहाँ कि सर्वे का काम हो रहा है। वहाँ भी शीघ्र ही सर्वे के आधार पर और इसी नीति के आधार पर यह खोल दिए जाएंगे।

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next question.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बैंकों की शाखाएं खोली गई हैं.....

MR SPEAKER : I do not take notice of Members who speak while sitting.

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : \*\***

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर आर्डर। मैंने आप को इजाजत नहीं दी। यह रेकार्ड पर नहीं आएगा जब तक मैं इजाजत नहीं दूंगा तो क्या फायदा आप के बोलने से ?

**पर्यटकों को प्रदान की जाने वाली परिवहन एवं मनोरंजन सुविधाओं पर किया गया व्यय**

**\*604. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्यटन विभाग पर्यटकों को परिवहन एवं मनोरंजन सुविधायें देता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1969, 1970 और 1971 में, अलग अलग, इन सुविधाओं पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में पर्यटकों के लिये बनाये गये विभिन्न कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (c). The Department of tourism has taken the following measures for providing transport and entertainment facilities to the tourists :—

(1) Transport operators are accorded approval to assist them in maintaining vehicles and services of the standard required.

(2) Vehicles are obtained and made available to State Governments and the ITDC for operation.

(3) The India Tourism Development Corporation operates a large fleet of vehicles and organises evening entertainment and cultural programmes.

(4) *Son-et-lumiere* shows are being progressively organised.

(5) Occasional support is extended to cultural bodies to provide evening entertainment.

(6) Support has been extended on occasions to State Governments for organising tourist festivals.

(b) The expenditure of the Department of Tourism is as follows :—

|               | 1969-70         | 1970-71 | 1971-72 |
|---------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
|               | (Rs. in lakhs.) |         |         |
| Transport     | 7.27            | Nil     | 7.66    |
| Entertainment | 3.44            | 21.385  | 9.585   |
|               | 10.71           | 21.385  | 17.245  |

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** आप ने यह बतलाया है कि 1969-70 में 3 लाख 44 हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ है और एक साल के बाद ही 21 लाख 38 हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ है तो आप यह बतलाइए कि कौन कौन सी ऐसी सांस्कृतिक इकाइयां हैं जिनको आप ने सहायता दी और कौन कौन से मनोरंजन रखे गए?

**डा० सरोजिनी महिषी :** 1970-71 में करीब करीब 21 लाख रुपये एन्टरटेनमेंट पर खर्च हुए हैं उसमें सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम भी आ गए और मनोरंजन भी आ गया। कई इंस्टीट्यूशंस को यह मदद दी गई है। गुजरात में साबरमती आश्रम में सोन-एट-लूमियर पर करीब 12 लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ है। रेड फोर्ट में सोन-एट-लूमियर का रिवीजन हो गया है, उस पर साढ़े चार लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ है और शालीमार में भी चल रहा है, उस पर 25 लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अन्दाजा है, उसमें से कुछ हिस्सा दिया गया है। मनोरंजन के कार्यक्रम में सबसिडी दी जाती है और केरल में कथकली डांस वगैरह जो दिखाते रहते हैं आने वाले टूरिस्ट्स को उनको भी 500 से हजार रुपये तक सहायता दी गई है।

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** आपने यह बतलाया कि कई राज्यों को भी इसके लिये सहायता

दी जाती है, तो राजस्थान में कितनी सहायता दी गई यह बतला दीजिए।

**डा० सरोजिनी माहिशी :** कहीं वहाँ राज्यों को भी सहायता दी गई है ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** राज्यों के बारे में तो खान तौर से नहीं पूछा गया है, अगर आप जानती हैं तो बतला दीजिए।

**डा० सरोजिनी माहिशी :** पश्चिमी बंगाल में फेस्टिवल आफ कैनकटा जो उन्होंने किया उसमें कुछ मदद दी गई है ... (व्यवधान) . राजस्थान में इस मनोरंजन और सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम के लिये खान तौर पर किसी संस्था को मदद नहीं दी गई है। लेकिन पीरिआडिकली कोई टूरिस्ट आ जाते हैं तो उनके ऊपर काफी खर्चा इंग सम्बन्ध में किया गया है।

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :** Is it a fact that some State Governments want to have their own *son-et-lumiere* programmes but are not being given encouragement by the Tourism and Aviation Ministry?

**DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI :** The State Governments have their own programmes also and the department of tourism of the Government of India is only supplementing the activities in promoting tourism.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN :** I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they are aware of the fact that the entertainment which we offer to the foreign tourists is not up to the mark, especially evening entertainment and if so what are they going to do to attract foreign tourists?

**DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI :** Wherever we have organised entertainment programmes on behalf of the Department of Tourism and the ITDC it is up to the mark and it has been appreciated and if the hon. Member has got any constructive suggestions to make he is welcome.

**श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री :** क्या यह बात सही है कि पर्यटकों से हवाई अड्डे पर जाने के लिए सिटी आफिस से हवाई अड्डे तक का अलग किराया 4 रुपये वसूल किया जाता है? यदि यह सही है तो इसका क्या जस्टिफिकेशन है?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल इसमें कहां से आता है?

**DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI :** The hon. Member's question is based on the previous question.

**SHRI S. A. KADER :** Recently there appeared some news item that the hon. Minister of Tourism is a good singer. Does he also give some items of entertainment to the tourists?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :** I would not think of trying to entertain the tourists; but I am prepared to entertain the hon. Member.

**MR. SPEAKER :** What about the Deputy Minister?

#### Scheme to Raise Tourist-Income Target

\*605. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are preparing a scheme to raise the tourist-income target to Rupees 200 crores a year; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :** (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism is considering schemes for inclusion in the Fifth Plan for strengthening and improving the tourism infrastructure and for increasing tourist arrivals from an estimated 400,000 in 1973 to 800,000 in 1978. Foreign exchange earnings from this number of tourists on the basis of present trends of tourist expenditure is expected to be over Rs. 100 crores by 1978.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** I want to know whether the surveys in the various States indicate that the main obstacle to promoting tourism in India is shortage of good hotels and lack of adequate transport facilities and other amenities. If so, what concrete steps do Government propose to take to meet the demand?

**DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI :** Yes, there is shortage of accommodation and shortage of transport also. But the Department of Tourism and the ITDC are both trying their

level best to augment these facilities by building hotels in the public sector and also encouraging the construction of hotels in the private sector. The Department of Tourism is giving loans to private sector for construction of hotels and it is expected that by the end of 1974 an additional 8,000 rooms will be constructed. In the public and private sector together, the number of rooms required in hotels may be to the extent of 18,000. Efforts are being made in this direction and there is every hope that we would be able to fulfil the demand. About transport, ITDC is having a fleet of cars and air-conditioned coaches. The Department of Tourism has also kept tourist cars and coaches at the disposal of the ITDC, wherever ITDC cannot undertake a commercial venture for promoting tourism. The Department is also giving loans to tourist car operators for purchase of taxis and is also helping them by getting them Ambassador cars and cars got from STC.

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** May I know whether there is any proposal under consideration for developing new attractive places in Gujarat? If so, what are the places and the programmes to be undertaken during the fourth plan?

**DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI :** It is a very vast question. I do not know whether the hon. Member had the opportunity of studying the different complexes existing in Gujarat. For the conservation of lions and other wild life in Gir forest, efforts are being made and the shifting of villagers who are inside the Gir Forest is being done under a phased programme. The construction of 25 rooms with a capacity of 50 beds has been undertaken in Gir forest. That is the complex. Secondly, in Nal Sarovar which is a bird sanctuary and also in Ahmedabad, the hon. Member knows there is a tourist bungalow already opened.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He should be satisfied now.

**SHRI P. M. MAHTA :** I asked about new places to be developed.

**DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI :** New in what context? New programmes have been undertaken, which I am mentioning. The new programme of *Son-et-lumière* has been released on 22-4-72. There is a tourist bungalow that has been opened in order to give facilities to the people to come and study in

Gandhi Ashram also. We are thinking of constructing a youth hostel also in Gujarat.

**SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :** May I know which are the regions and States where there is restriction for foreign tourists? May I know if that restriction acts as an impediment to the tourists wanting to visit those areas?

**DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI :** The hon. member is referring to his own State of Assam. For security reasons there are certain restrictions which have been imposed upon the tourists.

**श्री बी० पी० मोर्य :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को सामने रखते हुए कि विश्व में 80 करोड़ से ऊपर बौद्ध हैं और महान मानव गौतम बुद्ध की जन्म भूमि भारत उनके लिये एक तीर्थ स्थान है, वे हजारों की तादाद में हर वर्ष भारत आते हैं। उनके आगमन को और ज्यादा बढ़ावा देने के लिये क्या मन्त्री महोदय जो बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थान है, जैसे बौद्ध-गया, लुम्बिनी, कुशीनारा, लुम्बिनी तो बाँडर पर है, राजगिरि, सांची, इन स्थानों के लिये हवाई अड्डों की व्यवस्था करेंगे तथा यात्रियों के वहाँ पर रहने के लिये विशेष सुविधा की तरफ ध्यान देंगे ताकि इससे टूरिज्म को भी बढ़ावा दे सकें और एक तरह से धर्म को भी बढ़ावा मिले और भारत की मैत्री भावना को भी बढ़ावा मिले? क्या इस के लिये कोई विशेष योजना बनाने के लिये मंत्रालय प्रयत्न करेगा?

**DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI :** For promoting Buddhist tourism in our country, special measures are being taken. In Vaishali, and specially in Bihar, Bodh Gaya, Rajgir, Nalanda in all these places we are having some plans. We are expecting the UNDP expert also by the end of July to go over to these places and prepare a master plan. Only yesterday I had a meeting with the Minister of Tourism from Bihar and other officers were also there. We did discuss in detail all these things for the promotion of Buddhist tourism in Bihar and in the country as a whole.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** The first war of independence started in 1857 and there are certain places which are covered by it like Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow and other

places. Since the people who come from socialist countries—not from imperialist countries—are interested to know the history of our national movement, may I know whether these places will also be included in the tourist map? Of course, it has been included but I want to know whether some sound and light arrangements *etc.* will be made in these places?

MR. SPEAKER: You can note down the suggestion. It is a suggestion for action. Shri Basumatari.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the reply to my question?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The Speaker has kindly asked us to note it and we will note it.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Assam is full of places of tourist attraction; I need not mention about that. The minister just now replied to my colleague from Assam that certain restrictions are imposed on the tourists visiting Assam. After the liberation of Bangla Desh, may I know whether Government propose to relax those restrictions?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: As far as Indian tourists are concerned, there is no restriction. Even in Assam, not all places are restricted. In Manas and other border areas, there is some restriction on foreign tourists. In the light of the remarks made by the hon. member, of course, all these things are kept constantly under review.

MR. SPEAKER: I see many hon. members rising, but we should stop now. It has taken a lot of time. In half an hour, we have covered only three questions. Next question.

#### Opening of All-Agricultural Branches by State Bank of India

\*606. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India propose to open all-agricultural Branches to cater to the needs of small and marginal farmers; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Bank of India Group propose to select about 150 Intensive Centres each to be serviced by an Agricultural Development Branch in about 2/3 years time.

(b) The main features of the proposed scheme are as follows:

- (i) The Centres are to be selected in areas covered by special schemes such as Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers, integrated dry land agricultural development projects, multiple cropping programme, electrification schemes of Rural Electrification Corporation, and in their lead districts.
- (ii) Each of these centres is ultimately expected to cover upto 100 villages.
- (iii) Surrounding areas of each of these centres would be surveyed by the technical staff of the Bank attached to branch serving such centre for preparing special scheme.
- (iv) Special schemes would be prepared to provide finance for agriculture and other activities in accordance with the assessed needs of the cluster (s) of villages covered by each centre.
- (v) Crop loans and finance for allied agricultural and non-agricultural activities will be provided by the Bank; for the term loan requirements the Bank would loan heavily on refinance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: May I know whether the absence or lack of concessions and procedural conveniences which are available in the co-operative bank sector is holding up the lending operations of the State Bank of India to the small and marginal farmers and, if so, what steps the Government propose to take to make these concessions available to the commercial banks also?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: A committee had been set up by the Reserve Bank of India under the chairmanship of Shri Talwar, Chairman of the State Bank of India to go into the various causes which may be hindering the supply of agricultural credit.



The complaints mentioned by the hon. Member were also part of the survey and study conducted by this Talwar Committee.

**SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :** It is seen from the original reply that the proposed agricultural banks are to be started in places where the Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency schemes are in operation. If that is so, would the State Bank open such branches in agriculturally backward districts having the highest percentage of small farmers and marginal farmers like Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :** The basic concept of starting this particular scheme is to have a very integrated agricultural scheme. The basic idea is to coordinate and correlate the various activities that are already prevalent there and to bring the maximum banking facilities available to them, whether it is through the co-operative of other financial agencies so that there will be integrated development of the district.

**श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक कृषकों के लिए जो बैंकों की शाखाएँ स्थापित हुई हैं वहाँ पर कृषकों को यह भी पता नहीं है कि किस प्रकार की सुविधा और लाभ हमको प्राप्त हो सके हैं। तो क्या सरकार इन कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए प्रत्येक बैंक की शाखा में इस प्रकार का अधिकारी नियुक्त करेगी जो किसानों की स्थिति को देखकर उनको परामर्श दे सके कि आप हमसे यह सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं?

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :** मान्यवर, यह बड़ा अच्छा सुझाव है और केवल यही नहीं कि सरकार इसमें अवगत है बल्कि इस दिशा में संस्कार कार्य भी कर रही है। यह एक मुख्य कारण है कि जिनकी सफाया प्राप्त की जा सकती थी वह प्राप्त नहीं हो सकी। इसलिए परामर्श बग़र होता है और होगा। जो सरकार की बहुत सी नीतियाँ उच्च स्तर पर होती हैं उनका पालन नीचे डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर नहीं हो पाता उसका मुख्य कारण यही था इसलिए यथासम्भव सारे प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं कि यह यूनिजन स्थापित हो और वह बराबर उसमें कायम रहे।

**श्री शिवनाथ सिंह :** क्या सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की सर्वे रिपोर्ट है कि स्माल और मॉर्जिनल फार्मर्स के लिए कितने धन, लोन की आवश्यकता है और उनके कितने परमेन्टज की पूर्ति हो रही है; यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उसका सर्वे कराकर उनकी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कराने का विचार रखती है?

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :** मान्यवर, अल्टीमेटली सर्वे कराना ही है पर इसमें देखना है कि हमारे साधन सीमित हैं और उनके अन्तर्गत हम उनकी कितनी जरूरियात पूरी कर सकते हैं। सरकार ने अभी तक कितना प्रनिशन किया है, यदि आप समय दें और इच्छा हो तो मैं वह आकड़े मदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर सकती हूँ। आगे के लिए सर्वे कराना पड़ेगा परन्तु साधनों पर भी यह निर्भर करेगा।

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN :** In view of the fact that there is already a number of agencies to go to the help of agriculturists, like the cooperative banks, the land development banks and the commercial banks, I want to know from the Minister as to what is the need for opening State Bank branches for agricultural purposes and what is the Government's objection to making available these funds to the commercial banks and the State Governments so that overlapping need not be there.

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :** May I allay the fears of the hon. Member by saying that there is no question of overlapping of work at all? There are a number of agencies depending upon the infra-structure of a particular district. There are certain districts which are more developed and there are certain others which have none of these facilities; none of the agencies are in operation there. The main purpose behind this scheme is to have an integrated scheme and to have the optimum use of all these agencies there. Therefore, there will be no overlapping. There will be delineation of work. It will add entirely to the integrated picture and in this way energies will not be frittered away. There will be close supervision and the optimum use will be made of the credit which goes in this direction.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON :** I would like to know from Government as to how many of these hundred branches are likely to be located in Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana area and whether they are aware of or have received any complaints that it is extremely difficult for small farmers to get loans from the banks without parting away with a part of the loan sanctioned to them. Will they take note of these things while opening branches in the backward areas of Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana ?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :** These facts have been brought to the notice of Government and I can assure the hon. Member that we are quite alive to the difficulties and will be working in that direction. Apart from that, I would like to tell the House that certain steps are being taken to promote these measures with special reference to backward areas and neglected centres. Special steps have been taken in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and certain centres where there were no banking facilities. I have figures with me and if hon. Members would like, I will read them out.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** अध्यक्ष जी, अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि आफिसर्स जायेंगे और देखेंगे कि कौन-कौन बैंकवर्ड एरियाज में कहाँ-कहाँ बैंक खोलनी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आफिसर्स के बजाये इस विभाग में जो तीन मंत्री है वे हम सारे देश के बैंकवर्ड एरियाज के जो एम० पीज हैं उनको बुलाकर पूछें कि बैंकों की कहाँ कहाँ जरूरत है और इसके साथ ही एक बात और बतला दें कि वहाँ पर जो ब्रांच खुलेगी उसमें किसानों के कर्जों के लिए कितना रुपया दिया जायेगा—क्या इस प्रकार की कोई योजना सरकार की है ?

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :** मान्यवर, ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है। पर इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं बल्कि संदेह है क्योंकि हो सकता है कि अगर सारे मंत्री और सारे यहाँ के संयुक्त सदन के सदस्य इस कार्य में लगे तो 537 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं और सम्भवतः इस सदन के कार्य को थोड़े दिन के लिए बन्द करना पड़े क्योंकि ज्यादा कार्य वहीं पर होगा।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** जो बैंकवर्ड एरियाज के एम० पीज हैं उनसे क्या इस सेशन में या

और टाइम में बुला कर पूछेंगे कि कहाँ-कहाँ पर जरूरत है और कितना रुपया दिया जायेगा ?

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :** इसका हम स्वागत करेंगे।

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** To the best of our information and when I say "our", it includes myself and most of the Members—even after the nationalisation of banking, a very small percentage of these loans are being given, what to mention of the small and marginal farmers. If the Government contest that information of ours, may I know what percentage of the total given to farmers is given to the marginal and small farmers ?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :** We have the figure of the agricultural and other neglected sectors as a whole which works out to 23 per cent of the entire thing. For the figure about small and marginal farmers, we need notice.

#### Construction of Army Hospitals and Residential Accommodation in 1970-71

\*608. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many new works like Army Hospitals and units of residential accommodation were completed during 1970-71 ; and

(b) the number of officers and other ranks of Armed Forces and the number of civilian employees accommodated in the newly constructed accommodation.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table the House.

#### Statement

Hospitals and Residential Accommodation completed during 1970-71 are as under ;—

| Sl. No. | Name of Hospitals the Service | (nos.) | Residential Accommodation |                    |                  |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
|         |                               |        | Married                   |                    |                  |
|         |                               |        | Officers (Nos.)           | Other Ranks (Nos.) | Civilians (Nos.) |
| 1.      | Army                          | 2      | 755                       | 4703               | 318              |
| 2.      | Air Force                     | 2      | 528                       | 2821               | 1074             |
| 3.      | Navy                          | Nil    | 115                       | 147                | Nil              |

2. All these units of residential accommodation have been allotted to respective categories.

**SHRI V. MAYAVAN :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the entire requirement of residential accommodation for Army, Navy and Air Force personnel and officers, both married and unmarried, is going to be met and what is the plan of the Ministry in this regard ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** This matter was considered some years back by the Cabinet, and since there were large deficiencies in accommodation, a plan for about 25 years was made and an estimate was put at about Rs. 250 crores. But on account of spiralling of the cost and the time that would be taken—the construction cost has gone up and we feel that this amount might be doubled—, within the period that has been envisaged I do not think we will be able to meet the increasing requirements of Army, Navy and Air Force. Still, as I have indicated in the statement that I have laid on the Table of the House, we are doing our best and we shall continue to review the requirements in relation to the resources available and try to meet as much requirement of the armed forces as possible.

**SHRI V. MAYAVAN :** I have seen in the statement the break-up of the details. But the percentage is not given there. What is the percentage of IAF, Navy and Army personnel and officers who have got residential accommodation provided by the Government ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** Whatever residential accommodation I have indicated here, all of them have been allotted and none of them is kept vacant.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Part (b) of the question relates to the number of civilian employees also. I would like to know whether any amount has been earmarked for the construction of quarters for civilian employees, Class III and Class IV, working in various defence establishments for 1972-73 or for the Fourth Plan and whether it is a fact that not more than 20 per cent or 30 per cent of the civilian employees in ordnance factories and other defence establishments are provided accommodation, and if so, how is this matter going to be improved.

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** The civilian employees of Defence also get such

accommodation subject to availability. I am not aware at this time as to what is the percentage that has been fixed for civilian employees, but their requirements in some station are also taken into account while drawing up the plan.

**SHRI K. GOPAL :** The hon. Minister told us that they had drawn up a 25-year plan for housing for servicemen. I think, most of the servicemen will retire by the time this scheme is completed. It is not reasonable to keep servicemen away from their families for too long a time. In view of this, may I know whether Government propose to rotate these servicemen to family stations from non-family stations after a regular and reasonable period ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** This will be done.

### राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखानों की स्थापना

\*610. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान मध्य प्रदेश में एक-एक रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वे कहाँ पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे ; उन पर कितनी लागत आयेगी और उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी-कितनी होगी ; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित कारखानों में किस तारीख तक उत्पादन आरंभ हो जायेगा ?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :** (a) to (c). Government have approved the setting up of a coal based fertilizer plant at Korba in Madhya Pradesh with a capacity of 4,95,000 tonnes of Urea per annum. The project estimates and other details are being worked out by the Fertilizer Corporation of India. According to present indications the project is likely to commence production towards the latter half of 1976-77.

A working Group, set up by Government, has, on the basis of available data, indicated

the possibility of establishing a fertilizer complex in Rajasthan based on the pyrites and rockphosphate deposits there. The establishment of such a complex will be considered after the economics and programme of commercial exploitation of the deposits are finalised.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** राजस्थान के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वहाँ कोई उपलब्धता के आधार पर वर्तमान में उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने की स्थिति नहीं है...

**कई माननीय सदस्य :** ऐसा नहीं कहा गया है ।

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने बताया...

**श्री एच० आर० गोखले :** मैंने नहीं बताया ।

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** आप ने जो बताया उसका आधार क्या है ? मेरी तो अपनी जानकारी के अनुसार राजस्थान में भी इस प्रकार के रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखानों के स्थापित किये जाने की पूरी पूरी सम्भावना है । क्या आपने सभी प्रकार से सम्भावना का पता लगाया था और क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने इस बारे में आपसे निवेदन किया था कि एक कारखाना स्थापित किया जाय, यदि हाँ, तो आप का उत्तर क्या है ?

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE :** I am sorry the hon. Member has misunderstood it. I did not say that there is no possibility. On the contrary, I said it is feasible and we are investigating the economic and other aspects.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उनका पहले वाला क्वेश्चन ही कुछ ऐसा बना था ।

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** यदि राजस्थान में रासायनिक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित होने के लिए आपकी सम्भावना है तो मैंने पूछा था कि क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने आप से कोई निवेदन किया है, यदि किया है तो कब तक वहाँ पर ऐसे कारखाने की स्थापना हो सकेगी ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यही तो मंत्री जी बतला रहे हैं ।

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE :** It is difficult to indicate the time because a number of factors are to be taken into account before a conclusion is reached. As I said, preliminary reports showed that there is a possibility of working this project in Rajasthan. But factors which are not only technical but economic and financial have also to be considered and they are actively under the consideration of the Government to-day.

**श्री शिवनाथ सिंह :** क्या यह सही है कि राजस्थान में पाण्डराइट्स का अतुल भण्डार मलेदीपुरा में है और उसके अलावा दूसरा और कोई स्थान उपयुक्त नहीं हो सकता है इसलिए क्या उस कारखाने की स्थापना करते समय मलेदीपुरा को आप कंसिडर करेंगे और वहाँ जो पाण्डराइट्स मिलता है, उसे दूसरी जगह नहीं ले जायेंगे ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is a suggestion for action. How can he give you these assurances ? It is a proposal and a suggestion which is brought to his notice.

#### Proposal to Manufacture T. V. Sets by H. A. L.

\*611. **SHRI CHINNAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. has sent any proposal to his Ministry for manufacture of Television sets ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) Yes Sir,

(b) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited have submitted an application for licence for the manufacture of domestic T. V. sets at Hyderabad. The proposal envisages establishment of production capacity of 30,000 sets per annum, to be reached gradually.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister since how long this application of HAL is pending with the Government, and whether it is also a fact that when the application of HAL is pending with the Government, private parties have been given licences overlooking the application of the HAL which is pending with the Government, and what is the foreign exchange component which HAL requires to manufacture the TV sets compared to the private parties?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** A suggestion by HAL was made about two years ago—May 1970. I am not exactly aware whether any licences have been granted to other parties in the mean-time or not but there have been various applications from various parties and these are dealt with by the Department of Electronics which functions under the Cabinet Secretariat, and they are the main administrative agency responsible for the licences.

As far as the foreign exchange content of the TV sets are concerned, whereas the private sector parties have asked for at least Rs. 80-100 of foreign exchange for imported components in their TV sets, HAL has indicated that they will be able to manufacture a reasonably-priced good TV set with the imported components of the value of only Rs. 30.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Perhaps the hon. Minister—I don't know—is in a difficult position to let us know whether the private parties have already got the licence. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will let us know as to how many private parties have got the licences when this application of HAL is pending with the Government, and also whether it is a fact that last year HAL order was to the tune of Rs. 6 crores and now the order placed with the HAL is only Rs. 3 crores.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Many of the questions I find give information or give suggestions. If somebody goes through the proceedings, what will he say? He will just ask who was sitting in the Chair at that time. The questions must be relevant.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** What is the unutilised capacity of the HAL this year and what is the order which they

supplied last year and what is the present order pending with the HAL?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** During the just ended financial year, the production of HAL's Hyderabad Division was a little over Rs. 6 crores. According to the projected demand for the current financial year, this is about Rs. 3 crores point something which means, there would be a large segment of unutilised capacity in this public sector unit which could be utilised for manufacturing things like TVs, calculators and other electronic equipment for which we have already made an application to the Government.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** What about licences, Sir?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I will obtain information and lay it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :** From the information given by the hon. Minister it appears that the manufacture of TV sets in HAL is going to be a constructive proposal from the point of view of know-how and meagre utilisation of foreign exchange. The Minister said he had applied for licence in 1970 and we are nowhere near the manufacture of TV set by HAL. May I know which of the two Ministries is sleeping over the licence, the Defence Production or Industrial Development Ministry?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** We have made an application. We are not sleeping over it. We are pursuing it very closely. Only a few days back when we found that there was no response from the other department I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister emphasising the need for early sanction of this licence to HAL. We have already produced a prototype. The prototype is found to be satisfactory. We have this spare capacity. We have technical know-how. The foreign exchange component is the least and the units are also reasonably priced. But they have to go by the over all requirements of the country and spread it out in terms of the national policy which we have decided upon and therefore some time is being taken in this regard.

पर्यटन केन्द्रों को मुख्य मार्गों से मिलाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को अनुशेष

\*616. श्री विमल निधु : क्या पर्यटन

और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पर्यटन केन्द्रों को मुख्य मार्गों से मिलाने के लिये विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को अनुदेश दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन राज्य सरकारों ने उन अनुदेशों का पालन किया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI)  
(a) No such directions have been given by the Department of Tourism.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मन्त्री महोदय ने बनलाया है कि इस टूरिज्म के महत्त्व से कितने करोड़ और कितने लाख रुपये विदेशी मुद्रा के मिलेंगे। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को उन्होंने पत्र भेज दिया कि जो दर्शनीय स्थान हैं उन्हें मड़कों और हवाई जहाजों से मिलाया जाये। इस तरह से जो उनकी स्कीम है वह कैसे पूरी होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको उन्होंने नोट कर लिया है, आप बाद में उनसे मिल लीजियेगा।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : पर्यटन की अभिवृद्धि के लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट काफी कोशिश कर रही है और हम भी उनको मदद दे रहे हैं। और कोशिश भी चल रही है। माननीय सदस्य को शायद इसके जानने की इच्छा होगी कि बिहार में क्या-क्या काम पर्यटन की अभिवृद्धि के लिये चल रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि एअर सर्विसेज शुरू हो गई है और उसके साथ-साथ बुद्धिस्ट टूरिस्ट सेंटर को बढ़ाने के लिये काफी कुछ किया जा रहा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बिहार देश की सेकेन्ड लाजेंस्ट स्टेट है। जैसा माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बनलाया गया कि बहुत बड़ा बुद्धिस्ट सेंटर है। लेकिन वहाँ कहीं पर भी बिल्डिंग और दिल्ली के मुकाबले का अच्छा होटल नहीं है तथा कोई

भी रहने की सुव्यवस्था नहीं है। वहाँ की टूरिस्ट जगहों पर जाने के लिये उनके विभाग की तरफ से किसी सवारी आदि का भी इन्तजाम नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, उनका टारगेट कैसे पूरा होगा ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : राजगीर में एक टूरिस्ट बगला है, पटना में बहुत बड़ा रिसिप्शन सेंटर बनने जा रहा है। और बुद्धिस्ट सेंटर को बढ़ाने के लिये इस तरह के कई कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : हवाई जहाज का अड्डा बना दीजिये।

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : गया में सर्विसेज शुरू हो गई हैं। जितनी इसकी फिक्र माननीय सदस्य को है उतनी ही हम सबको है।

Installation of Cyclone Detecting Radar at Paradeep and Meteorological Observatory at Bhubaneswar

\*617. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the specific steps Government have taken to instal a cyclone warning radar at Paradeep and Meteorological Observatory Centre, Bhubaneswar, and

(b) when the proposed projects will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). Orders have been placed for the procurement of the cyclone warning radar from U K, and action is also being taken for the construction of a building at Paradeep Port in which it will be located. The radar is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1972.

It is proposed to set up a Meteorological Centre at Bhubaneswar to take over cyclone warning responsibilities before the close of the year.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has already got the required information. Does he want to have any other information ? Already, the answer is very clear.

**SHRI ARJUNSETHI :** May I know whether the installation of this radar will take place quickly so that the people of Orissa and especially in the coastal regions may get the warning of cyclones in time ?

**DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI :** Yes, by the end of September, 1972, it will be installed in a building at Paradip Port, and the building is already under construction.

**Development of Specialised Vehicles by Defence Research and Development Organisation**

\*619. **SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of specialised vehicles developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation during 1970-71 and 1971-72 ;

(b) whether building of lighter vehicles like the Armoured Personnel Carriers has been started and if so, the number produced so far ;

(c) when the requirements of the Army for armoured vehicles would be met fully within the country ; and

(d) how these requirements are being met at present ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :** (a) During 1970-71 and 1971-72 the Defence Research and Development Organisation have developed 6 specialised vehicles, namely, Light Armoured Reconnaissance Vehicle, Communication Vehicle for Corps of Signals, Postal Van, HEARSE Vehicle for Army Medical Corps, Commander's Station Wagon and Horse/Mule Carrier.

(b) A prototype of Armoured Personnel Carrier has been manufactured which is awaiting trials. Designing of supporting fleet of other light vehicles is in progress.

(c) The requirements of the Army for armoured vehicles are likely to be met indigenously in about 7 to 10 years.

(d) Requirements are met partly from indigenous production and partly by import.

**SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** The hon. Minister has stated that the requirements for armoured vehicles are met partly from indigenous production and partly by imports. May I know the value of the imports of armoured vehicles, and the countries from which they are being imported ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** I do not have the figure regarding the value, but I shall collect those figures and lay them on the Table of the House. As for the countries, we are importing them mostly from East European countries.

**SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI :** May I know when the production of armoured personnel carrier is to be taken up ? May I know where the plant is likely to be set up ? May I suggest that this plant may be set up in a backward district like North Arcot district of Tamil Nadu wherefrom thousands of persons have served in the Army and are also serving even now ?

**SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :** As I had indicated in my main reply, a prototype of the armoured personnel carrier has already been prepared and we have also got the prototype of the engine, the transmission system and the cooling system which are the three major systems required for it. For the present the idea is to manufacture this system in the vehicle factory and the gun carriage factory in Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh, and then assemble it finally in Tamil Nadu in the Avadi factory where we are having the heavy vehicles like the Vijayanta. But it is likely that we may have to set up a different factory altogether for making the entire family of these armoured personnel carriers for various uses. It is well known that for setting up a defence production unit, it is not only the question of backwardness that is taken into consideration but various other matters of security and many other relevant matters are taken into consideration and they are gone into by a committee and then we decide on the exact location.

**Resumption of Circular Flight Delhi-Kanpur-Lucknow-Delhi**

\*620. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the circular flight Delhi-Kanpur-Lucknow-Delhi was stopped during the recent war with Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not resuming this service ;

(c) whether representations have been made to this effect ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :**

(a) The service was temporarily suspended alongwith many other services during the period 3rd December to 22nd December, 1971. Thereafter, it operated till the 14th January, 1972 when the new winter schedule came into effect.

(b) Due partly to shortage of aircraft and partly because a Delhi-Kanpur connection is available on IC 811/812 daily instead of four times a week.

(c) and (d). Indian Airlines do not appear to have received any representation in this regard.

MR SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### **Proposal Regarding free Coach service by Indian Airlines**

\*602 SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation had approached the Centre with a proposal that the Indian Airlines Coach Service should be made free ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal ; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :**

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation had suggested that Indian Airlines should continue to provide free surface transport to and from the airport and that their coach service should touch all the big hotels in the city.

(c) Indian Airlines has not found it possible to accept the suggestion.

##### **Taking of overdraft from Banks for running Business**

\*603. SHRI C. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some persons take overdrafts from the Banks with the help of Bank Managers for running their business

(b) whether Reserve Bank has framed any rules in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government propose to fix any limit of time and amount to give benefit to small scale industries in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :**

(a) The grant of credit facilities in the form of overdraft, cash credits/loans etc., to customers for financing their business being one of the normal functions of commercial banks, branch managers within the powers vested in them and exercising their discretion, grant overdraft facilities to applicants for running business.

(b) and (c) Normal banking functions like giving overdraft facilities to borrowers, fixing limits etc. are regulated by the rules and procedures of the respective banks. The Reserve Bank of India, therefore, has not framed any special rules in this respect but issued certain broad guidelines in regard to advances to be granted to different categories of self-employed persons including small scale industrial units.

##### **Delay at Airports caused by Customs Authority in clearing Tourists' Baggage**

\*607. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been lodged with Government by foreign tourists regarding delay in clearing of their baggage at the airports by the Customs authorities ;

(b) whether Government have framed any new scheme to redress their grievances ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :**

(a) Whereas over three lakhs



tourists visited India during the year 1971, only 9 complaints were received by the Government from tourists regarding delay in clearance of their baggage through customs.

(b) and (c). Various steps have been taken by the Government from time to time to redress the grievances of passengers. A statement indicating the steps taken to redress the grievances is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1883/72]

#### **Increase in rates of interest on Bank Deposits**

\*609. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to increase the rates of interest on Bank deposits ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise.

#### **गार्ड ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर, कोटा के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा सुविधाएँ**

\*612. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गार्ड ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर, कोटा के मिलिटरी क्षेत्र में बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या मिलिटरी क्षेत्र में गरीब सिविल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए एक स्कूल खोलने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) कमान्डेंट, गार्ड ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर, कोटा की व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत एक प्राइमरी स्कूल कक्षा 1 से 4 तक मिलिटरी क्षेत्र में चलाया जा रहा है।

(ख) इस प्रकार की कोई योजना नहीं है।

#### **Caravelle Aircrafts grounded by Indian Airlines**

\*613. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Caravelle aircrafts of the Indian Airlines which have been grounded ;

(b) the main causes for their being grounded ;

(c) whether the grounding of the aircrafts has affected the normal air services of Indian Airlines ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Indian Airlines to meet the passenger demands ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Two Caravelle aircrafts were temporarily grounded for repairs in March-April 1972. One Caravelle sustained a bird hit on the 28th of March and was off-service for nearly a fortnight. The second aircraft sustained damage to its under-carriage on the 7th April. It has since been repaired and put back on service from 21st April. In addition a Caravelle was grounded for about a day due to turbine rub warning.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Immediate steps were taken by re-scheduling and utilising other types of aircraft.

#### **Petro-Chemical complex near Baroda**

\*614. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Ltd. has given a warning that the elaborate time-table for the unfolding of the Rs. 500 crore petro-chemical complex near Baroda will be seriously upset unless the Gujarat Government make up their mind on the best way of disposing of the industrial effluents ; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government have asked the Government of Gujarat to take early action in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a)

and (b). No, Sir. However, the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation is seized of the problem of safe disposal of industrial effluents according to the standards prescribed. The Gujarat Government is coordinating the arrangements for satisfactory effluent disposal for all the chemical industries in the Baroda complex and the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited will also participate in the scheme.

#### **Study team on Leakage of Foreign Exchange**

\*615. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations of the Study Team on the leakage of foreign exchange, and

(b) the steps Government have so far taken on the various recommendations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Report of the Study Team on Leakage of Foreign Exchange through Invoice Manipulation, was laid on the Table of the House on 16-11-1971. A statement giving more important of its recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [ *Placed in Library. See No. LT-1884/72* ]

(b) Of the 220 recommendations made by the Study Team, decisions have been taken on 168 (3 have not been accepted ; others have been accepted either wholly or in principle or with some modification) ; appropriate implemental action is being taken by the concerned Ministries/Departments on the accepted recommendations according to their nature and content ; the remaining recommendations are under consideration.

#### **Production in the Trombay Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India**

\*618. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Trombay Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India showed the highest ever production last year which was more than the rated capacity of the plants in certain key sections ;

(b) whether Government propose to offer some sort of incentive to the workers, engineers and the field staff so that other units of the said Corporation may catch up with the Trombay Unit ; and

(c) if so, the nature of incentives proposed to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The production in 1971-72 was higher than that in previous years, in most of the sections of the Trombay Plant. However, the production was still below the rated capacity in the key sections.

(b) and (c). The employees of the Trombay unit are covered by a production incentive scheme. The management is also considering awarding of some token gifts to their employees in appreciation of their performance.

#### **Proposal to set up Oil Refinery in Madhya Pradesh**

4254. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached Union Government for the setting up of an Oil Refinery (Petro-Chemical Complex) in the State ; and

(b) the criterion adopted by Government for determining the location of such a Refinery ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The location of a refinery is decided on the basis of over-all considerations such as techno-economic factors, etc.

#### **Shortage of Hotel Accommodation for Tourists in Mysore**

4255. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of hotel accommodation for tourists in Mysore State ;

(b) if so, the number of hotels at present

both in public and private sectors and the number of rooms therein, and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) It is cognised that there is a general shortage of good hotel accommodation at almost all places of tourist importance in the country.

(b) There are 12 approved hotels in Mysore State, which include those in the public as well as the private sector, and their total capacity is 723 rooms.

(c) In the public sector, the India Tourism Development Corporation has completed the construction of Hotel Ashoka at Bangalore. The hotel started functioning with 91 rooms on the 1st May 1971 and the Corporation plans to add another 100 rooms to this hotel by the end of the Fourth Plan. The private sector is encouraged to set up more hotels by means of various incentives offered in the form of tax and fiscal reliefs, financial assistance under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme, priority consideration for their essential requirements etc.,

**मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में 'लीड' बैंकों की स्थापना**

4256 श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार निमाड़ा तथा समाज के अन्य कमजोर वर्गों का ऋण सुविधायी शीघ्र उपलब्ध कराने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में और अधिक 'लीड' बैंक स्थापित करने का है?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : बैंक आफ इण्डिया पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के लिए 'लीड' बैंक है। इस समय डम जिले के लिए किसी अन्य बैंक को लीड बैंक का नाम देने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

निमाड़ जिले में इस समय सरकारी क्षेत्र के लीड बैंक तथा अन्य बैंकों के 21 कार्यालय हैं तथा दो और को लाइसेंस दिए जाने बाकी हैं। सभी बैंकों को अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे

किसानों तथा समाज के अन्य कमजोर वर्गों को ऋण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए प्राथमिकता दें।

**Arrears of Income-Tax against Firms and individuals in Kerala**

4257 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of individuals and companies in the State of Kerala against whom Income-tax arrears amounting to more than Rs one lakh are outstanding; and

(b) the action taken to realise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) The requisite particulars as on 31.3.1972 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा तागेवालों को दिया गया ऋण**

4258 श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा तागे खरीदने के लिए तागे वालों को ऋण दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). तागेवालों को दिये गये ऋण 'परिवहन चालक' वर्ग के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, चालकों के प्रत्येक वर्ग के आकड़ों का व्योरा अलग-अलग नहीं रखा जाता। मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा 'मंडक परिवहन चालकों' को मजूर किये गये ऋण खातों की संख्या 31 दिसम्बर, 1971 को 1191 थी और उनमें बकाया कुल रकम 240.78 लाख रुपये थी।

मध्य प्रदेश में उन पर्यटन केन्द्रों के नाम जहाँ सरकारी होटल नहीं हैं

4259. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने पर्यटन केन्द्र हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उन पर्यटन केन्द्रों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जिनमें सरकारी होटल नहीं हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) स्थानों को विशिष्ट तौर से पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में वर्णित नहीं किया जाता। राज्य में पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बहुत से आकर्षण हैं।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई होटल नहीं है परन्तु भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम खजुराहो, सांची तथा माण्डू में यात्री लाजों का संचालन कर रहा है। चालू योजना में कान्हा किसली में एक फारेस्ट लाज, एवं भोपाल में एक युवा होस्टल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है तथा खजुराहो लाज का विस्तार करके उसे 40 कमरों तक बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

बुरहानपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में इंदौर बैंक द्वारा विद्युत चालित करघों को दिया गया ऋण

4260. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बुरहानपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) में खोली गयी इंदौर बैंक की शाखा ने गत वर्ष विद्युत चालित करघों को कितना ऋण दिया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का संकेत मध्य प्रदेश में बुरहानपुर नगर के बिजली से चलने वाले करघों के चालकों को स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर द्वारा दिये जाने वाले ऋणों की ओर है। स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर की बुरहानपुर ब्रांच ने अभी तक बिजली से चलने वाले करघों के किसी एकक को कोई ऋण नहीं दिया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पेट्रोलियम की खोज की योजना

4261. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पेट्रोलियम की खोज के लिये तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा हाल में कोई योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Proposal to Start Ancillary Industry for using by-Products of Cochin Division of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (Kerala)**

4262. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated Quantity per day of by-products of Cochin Division of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. in Kerala when the factory starts production ;

(b) whether Government propose to start any ancillary industry for using these by-products ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No by-products which could be of use for ancillary development are expected to be thrown up by this project.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Production in the Cochin Division of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.**

4263. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Cochin Division of Fertilizers

zers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. in Kerala, is expected to start commercial production ;

(b) whether there has been considerable delay in getting the indigenously produced equipment for its first stage of work ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to ensure the timely supply of equipment for its second stage of expansion ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The plant is expected to start commercial production in the third quarter of the current year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The second stage expansion project is being taken up with International Development Association assistance, and necessary action is in hand for the procurement of all the equipments needed according to the time schedule laid down.

**Estimated cost of second stage Expansion Programme of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.**

4264. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total estimated cost of the second stage expansion programme of the Cochin Division of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd, in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : The total estimated cost of the Cochin Fertilizer Project Phase-II is Rs. 35.72 crores.

**Conversion of Bank Loans into Equity Shares**

4265. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7694 on the 27th April, 1970 regarding the proposal for conversion of bank loans into equity shares and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the interim reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 7694 on the 27th April, 1970. The required information is as follows :—

Investment as on 31-3-1971 by Central Government in equity and the share of the Central Government in the dividends for 1970-71, in respect of 11 companies in the private sector where Government do not have any direct responsibility for the day-to-day management of the companies.

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S. No. | Name of the private sector company. | Paid-up equity/preference capital | Central Govt. investment in equity shares as on 31/3/1971 with percentage to the paid-up capital in brackets | Share of the Central Govt. in the dividends for 1970-71 | %age on share capital with reference to where dividend is declared. |
|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                                   | 3                                 | 4                                                                                                            | 5                                                       | 6                                                                   |
| 1.     | Oil India Limited                   | 2800.00                           | 1400.00<br>(50%)                                                                                             | 241.10                                                  | 17.2                                                                |
| 2.     | Jessop & Co. Ltd.                   | 653.30                            | 561.60<br>(85.96%)                                                                                           | ..                                                      | ..                                                                  |
| 3.     | Indian Explosives Ltd.              | 2146.30                           | 274.00<br>(12.77%)                                                                                           | 12.60                                                   | 4.6                                                                 |

| 1   | 2                                                  | 3               | 4                                     | 5          | 6         |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| 4.  | Singareni Collieries Ltd.                          | 678.40          | 272.00<br>(40.09%)                    | ..         | ..        |
| 5.  | Lube India Ltd.                                    | 480.00          | 240.00<br>(50%)                       | ..         | ..        |
| 6.  | British India Corporation Ltd.                     | 358.60          | 106.00<br>(29.56)                     | ..         | ..        |
| 7.  | Bolani Ores Ltd.                                   | 100.00          | 50.50<br>(50.50%)                     | ..         | ..        |
| 8.  | Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd.               | 152.30          | 50.00<br>(32.83%)                     | ..         | ..        |
| 9.  | Manganese Ore India Ltd. Equity Preference.        | 143.70<br>71.80 | 24<br>(16.98%)<br>12.20<br>(16.99%)   | ..<br>0.90 | ..<br>7.4 |
| 10. | Machinery Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Equity Preference | 60.80<br>39.00  | 6.80<br>(11.18%)<br>25.00<br>(64.10%) | ..         | ..        |
| 11. | Sikkim Mining Corporation Ltd.                     | 50.60           | 24.80<br>(49.01%)                     | ..         | ..        |

**Studies made by Officers sent to U. S. A. on Invitation from Ford Foundation**

4266. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8328 on the 4th May, 1970 regarding the details of the studies conducted by the non-technical high officials of Central Government who were sent to U. S. A. on invitation from the Ford Foundation and State whether the information referred to therein has since been collected and if so, when it will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The required information relating to Question No. 8328 is still to be received from one of the ministries of the Government of India. On receipt thereof, complete information will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Loan given to Coking Collieries for Expansion**

4267. SHRI R. N. BARMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coking collieries given long term, medium term and short term loans for expansion since 1969 ;

(b) the names of Banks and public financial Institutions sanctioning such loans ;

(c) the amount of loan sanctioned and whether the whole of it has been disbursed ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (d). Of the commercial banks the all India long term public financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Unit Trust of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, only the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India has sanctioned since 1969 a foreign currency loan of Rs. 7.4 lakhs to one coking coal colliery in August, 1971. The loan has not yet been disbursed pending legal formalities.

**Loans Sanctioned by I. F. C. I. I. D. B. I. and I. C. I. C. I. to Coal Mines in Bengal and Bihar**

4268. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of term loans sanctioned for coal mines in Bengal and Bihar, since 1969 by Industrial Financial Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and nationalised banks ;

(b) the quantum of loan sanctioned and the names of the parties to whom loans were

sanctioned ; and

(c) the amount of loan not disbursed so far and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Since 1969, the Industrial Development Bank of India has not sanctioned any loan to any coal mine in West Bengal and Bihar. The required information in respect of Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S. No. | Name of industrial concern with State where located. | Amount of loan sanctioned since 1969 | Amount disbursed | Amount yet to be disbursed with reasons for nondisbursal. |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | 2                                                    | 3                                    | 4                | 5                                                         |

**INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA**

|    |                                         |                       |       |                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Khas Kajora Coal Co. Ltd. (West Bengal) | 12.00<br>(addl. loan) | 10.00 | 2.00. The Company has made some changes and modifications in its scheme. The balance amount, will be disbursed after these have been finalised and approved by the Corporation. |
| 2. | Parasea Collieries Ltd. (West Bengal)   | 20.00<br>(addl. loan) | 20.00 | NIL                                                                                                                                                                             |

**INDUSTRIAL CREDIT AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA**

|    |                                                       |       |       |                                                                       |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3. | Searsole Mining Industries Private Ltd. (West Bengal) | 10.00 | 10.00 | NIL                                                                   |
| 4. | West Bokaro Ltd., (Bihar)                             | 7.40  | ..    | 7.40. No disbursement has been made so far pending legal formalities. |

As regards nationalised banks, in accordance with the practice and usage customary among and also in conformity with the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, full information relating to individual constituents of each of the banks cannot be divulged. As per information available so far since 1969, one coal company located in West Bengal was sanctioned a term loan of Rs. 35 lakhs by a nationalised bank. Information about the disbursement of this loan and term loans, if any, given by other nationalised banks is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

**Capital Raised by Coal Mining Companies**

4269. SHRI SUDHAKAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal mining Companies which have raised Capital since 1969 ;

(b) the names of the Companies and the amount of Capital raised ;

(c) whether Government are aware that a part of the Capital is not utilised ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) On the basis of the reports sent by the companies to the Controller of Capital Issues the following four coal-mining companies have raised capital by way of issue of further shares (other than Bonus shares through capitalisation of reserves) since 1969.

| Name of the Company                           | Amount of share capital raised. (Rs. in lakhs) |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Ltd. | 90.00                                          |
| 2. Oriental Coal Co. Ltd.                     | 51.63                                          |
| 3. National Coal Development Corpn. Ltd.      | 1026.59                                        |
| 4. Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.              | 120.00                                         |
| Total : 1288.22                               |                                                |

(c) and (d). Information is not readily available. The same will be collected and laid on the table of the House.

**Manufacture of Pistols of Non-Prohibited Bore**

4270. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ordnance Factories in India have started manufacturing Pistols of non-prohibited bore ; and

(b) if so, when these are expected to be released in open Market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : No Sir. A composite Project for the manufacture of .32" pistols for the civilian use and those required by the Services has been sanctioned. The production is likely to commence in about 5 years.

**Rate of Increase in Passenger Fares on Trunk Routes Operated by Indian Airlines**

4271. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in the passenger fares on the trunk routes operated by the Indian Airlines during the last three years ;

(b) whether with the increase in the fare, there has been any corresponding increase in the 'in plane' passenger amenities ;

(c) if so, the extent thereof ;

(d) whether some of the existing facilities to the passengers other than 'in plane' facilities have been curtailed and if so the reasons therefor and the saving likely to accrue therefrom ; and

(e) whether Government propose to look into the matter of facilities and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) The fares were increased by 8% on the 1st November, 1969 and by 15% on the 1st July, 1971.

(b) and (c). The revision in the fares was necessitated by increased operational and other costs. Efforts are continuously being made by Indian Airlines to improve passenger amenities to the extent possible.

(d) In keeping with international practice, free surface transport between city terminals and airports was withdrawn from the 1st April 1972, as it was no longer possible for Indian Airlines to meet the heavy costs of providing this facility.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration. The management, however, keeps a continuous watch on this matter.



### Efforts by U. S. A. to Stall Aid to India

4272. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. S. Government have been trying to stall the contributions from Aid Club to India ;

(b) whether payments from World Bank also are not flowing smoothly to India ;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ;

(d) the promised assistance from World Bank and how much has been received ; and

(e) whether the slow inflow of aid is likely to effect economic planning in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (e). Government are aware of the delay in the approval of the U. S. contribution to the resources of the International Development Association, which provides assistance to India under the auspices of the India Consortium. Loan assistance from the other members of the India Consortium is provided bilaterally after following the internal procedures of individual members. Government are not aware of any extraneous influence exercised by the U. S. Government on other members for stalling such assistance.

While assistance from the World Bank is flowing smoothly, future assistance from IDA depends on the timely replenishment of its resources. Government hope that the replenishment of IDA resources will be completed without much delay.

For the year 1971-72, corresponding to the World Bank's Fiscal Year ending 30th June 1972, total assistance to the extent of about \$ 400 million was indicated from the World Bank and its soft-lending affiliate, the International Development Association, subject to the replenishment of the resources of I. D. A. As against this, Agreements have so far been signed for a total amount of \$ 293 million from the World Bank and the I. D. A. Further Agreements are expected to be signed after the replenishment of I. D. A. resources is completed.

Government are making all possible efforts to be progressively independent of external assistance through indigenous production,

import substitution and export promotion, so that economic planning goes ahead smoothly.

### Steps to Develop Idikki in Kerala as a Tourist Centre

4273. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the prospects of developing Idikki in Kerala as a beautiful Tourist Centre ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the attractions of Idikki. The Department of Tourism however has no proposal under consideration for its development.

### Giving of Loans by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation

4274. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Reconstruction Finance Corporation has started giving loans to revive sick and closed industrial units ;

(b) if so, the number of applications for loans received, accepted and still pending as on the 31st March, 1972, State-wise and category-wise ;

(c) whether this Corporation propose to give loans only to those units which have not taken any loans from other Government Financial Institutions ; and

(d) other criteria followed for granting loans by the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, Calcutta, has started giving loans to revive sick and closed industrial units.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1885/72].

(c) Working in close cooperation with banks and other financial institutions, the

Corporation extends assistance to all eligible sick and closed industrial units except textile units, irrespective of the fact that those units might have already taken loans from other public financial institutions. In respect of closed or sick textile units special institutions like the National Textile Corporation and the State Textile Corporations have already been set up to rehabilitate them. Industrial undertakings in which Government holds 51% or more shareholdings are also not eligible for assistance from the Corporation.

(d) At present the corporation endeavours to rehabilitate industrial units with potential for economic viability but are either under closure or facing closure by reconstruction of Capital structure, strengthening of management, diversification of products and making provision of assistance for finance which may not normally be forthcoming from banking and other public financial institutions.

#### **Medical Treatment for Ex-Servicemen Suffering from Cancer**

4275. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ex-Defence Personnel who fell victim to Cancer during service are treated at par with other disabled Ex-Servicemen for the purpose of medical treatment at the Military Hospitals ; and

(b) if not, whether Government have any proposal before them in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Ex-Servicemen are entitled to medical treatment at military hospitals for all diseases for which facilities are available. However, they are not entitled for treatment of cancer since necessary facilities are not available at military hospitals. Disabled ex-servicemen are entitled to full treatment of their disability provided this is attributable to service conditions.

(b) A proposal to extend the scope of these facilities is under consideration.

#### **Disability Pension for Ex-Service Personnel Suffering from Cancer**

4276. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ex-Defence Personnel who

suffered from Cancer during their service are entitled to disability pension at par with other disabled Ex-Servicemen ; and

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal before Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The essential requirement for the grant of disability pension is that the disability, assessed at 20% or more, is accepted as attributable to or aggravated by military service. This applies to cancer as to any other invaliding disease. However, cancer is held to be in no way peculiar to service in the Armed Forces. Therefore, ex-Defence personnel who suffered from cancer during their service are not given disability pension. Government are not considering any proposal to grant them disability pension.

#### **Lifting of ban by Sweden on Arms Export to India**

4277. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Swedish Government have lifted ban on arms export to India ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) It is understood that Swedish Government have decided to lift the ban. Official confirmation is, however, awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Committee on Curbing Consumption of Petroleum Products**

4278. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GAR-CHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted most of the recommendations of the Committee set up last year to suggest ways and means of curbing consumption of petroleum products :

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) the recommendations which have not been accepted and those which are still under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1886/72].

#### Assessment of Income-Tax

4279. SHRI SATPAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the assessment of Income-tax is made on the basis of estimates or on the basis of account books including Cash Book and Ledger produced by the assessee ;

(b) whether it is obligatory on the part of the Income-Tax Officers to mention the fact about the assessment made on estimates or on examining the account books, in the assessment order ;

(c) whether some Income-tax Officers mentioned the fact in the assessment order and some do not and if so, whether some standing instructions are proposed to be issued in this regard ; and

(d) whether the order sheet is form part of the assessment order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Profits and gains of any business or profession carried on by a person are, ordinarily, computed on the basis of the accounts maintained by him. The Income-tax Act, 1961, however, specifies certain circumstances in which the Income-tax Officer can make a best judgment assessment of the profits and gains of a business or profession carried on by any person. The circumstances specified in this behalf in the Act are given below :—

(i) where the assessee fails to furnish the return of income required by any notice in this behalf issued by the Income-tax Officer ; or

(ii) where the assessee fails to comply with all the terms of a notice issued by the Income-tax Officer to produce, or cause to be produced, such accounts or documents as he may require, or to furnish in writing information in such form and on such points or

matters as the Income-tax Officer may require ; or

(iii) where the assessee fails to comply with all the terms of a notice issued by the Income-tax Officer requiring him to attend at his office or to produce, or cause to be produced, any evidence on which he may rely in support of his return ; or

(iv) where the Income-tax Officer is not satisfied about the correctness or the completeness of the accounts of the assessee or where no method of accounting has been regularly employed by the assessee. However, where the accounts are correct and complete to the satisfaction of the Income-tax Officer, but the method of accounting employed by the assessee is such that, in the opinion of the Income-tax Officer, the income cannot be properly deducted therefrom, then, the computation can be made upon such basis and in such manner as the Income-tax Officer may determine.

(b) In view of the position that profits and gains of any business or profession are, ordinarily, required to be computed on the basis of accounts maintained by the assessee and any departure therefrom can be made only under specified circumstances, the Income-tax Officer will have to give a finding in regard to the existence of the circumstances in which the computation is not being made by him on the basis of the accounts maintained by the assessee.

(c) The position as set out in (b) above is quite clear and well-established and as such it does not appear to be necessary to issue any instructions in this behalf. If some Income-tax Officers fail to comply with the well-understood requirements of law, such failure has to be regarded as a lapse on the part of the concerned Income-tax Officer.

(d) No, Sir. There is, however, nothing to prevent the Income-tax Officer from making the assessment order on the order sheet itself.

बीगानगर जिला राजस्थान में लघु सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत नलकूप लगाने के लिये किसानों को दिया गया ऋण

4280. श्री पन्नालाल बाबुवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात्

श्रीगंगानगर जिले में लघु सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत नलकूप लगाने के लिये कितने किसानों को ऋण दिया गया ;

(ख) कितने किसानों को कृषि यंत्र एवं ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के लिये ऋण दिया गया और कितने किसानों के मामले अभी विचाराधीन हैं और उनके कब तक निपटाये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) कितने किसानों को अब तक ऋण नहीं दिया गया है यद्यपि उन्होंने ऋण के लिये आवेदन बहुत समय पहले दिये थे और उनके मामलों में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग) सम्भव सीमा तक सूचना एकात्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

#### Private Houses Hired in Delhi by Ministry of Defence

4281. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private houses hired by the Ministry of Defence in Delhi during the months of January and February, 1972 separately ;

(b) whether all formalities have since been completed in respect of hired houses and rent paid to the respective house owners ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Jan 72 — 33

Feb 72 — 31

(b) All formalities have not been completed in respect of some of the hired houses and hence rent has not been paid in a few cases.

(c) Delay in payment has been mainly due to the late receipt of claims.

#### Effect of Chinese Nuclear Explosion on Indian Atmosphere

4282. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased

to state :

(a) the effect of the recent nuclear explosion by China on the Indian atmosphere ;

(b) whether Government have lodged any protest with the Chinese Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government also propose to move the U. N. as has been done by Japan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) There was no significant effect on the Indian atmosphere due to the recent nuclear explosion by China.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

#### Diversion of World Bank aid to Bangla Desh

4283. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank authorities have advised the Government of India against massive aid programme being undertaken to assist Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether Government have also been advised not to divert the World Bank aid to Bangla Desh ;

(c) whether Government have considered the matter and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) the main features of the aid programme that the Government of India has drawn up for Bangla Desh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A total provision of Rs. 200 crores has been made for assistance to Bangla Desh up to the end of the financial year 1972-73. Out of this amount, about Rs. 157 crores have already been allocated. A statement showing the details is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

##### Assistance to Bangla Desh

Food Aid : In January 1972, it was agreed to supply on a grant basis 400,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of rice, the delivery

to be completed by the end of June. In March, 1972 a further commitment was made to supply 250,000 tons of wheat. The total value of foodgrains to be supplied to Bangla Desh is estimated as Rs. 80 crores.

*Supply of Miscellaneous goods and services*

Two grants, for the value of Rs. 43.58 crores have been made available to the Bangla Desh Government for the supply of a large variety of essential commodities and services. The items being supplied so far are petroleum crude, petroleum products, fertilizers, raw cotton, cotton yarn, sugar, salt, edible oil and oil seeds, industrial raw materials like soda ash, cement, mild steel billets, bright steel wire and mild steel wire rods, raw materials for the tobacco, pharmaceutical, washing soap, safety match galvanised wire and wood screw industries, finished drugs and medicines, surgical instruments, coal jute and paddy seeds. Further indents are expected from the Bangla Desh authorities. As for services, Bangla Desh currency notes, stamps, cheque forms, etc. are being printed in India. Several instalments of deliveries have already been made.

*Restoration of the transport and communications system*, An interest free loan of Rs. 10 crores repayable in 25 years, with an initial grace period of 7 years has been given. This includes restoration of tracks in several sectors, repair of numerous bridges and supply of various types of railway material, supply of some telecommunication equipment of an estimated value of Rs. 40 lakhs.

Two Fokker Friendship aircraft in the 200 series have been handed over to Bangla Desh early in March, 1972. Two ships have been agreed to be provided by the Shipping Corporation of India. The value of these supplies which is estimated as about Rs. 6 crores, is repayable in 20 years with an initial grace period of 5 years and with interest calculated at 2½% of the outstanding amounts.

*Foreign exchange loans* To assist the ways and means foreign exchange position, a foreign exchange loan of £5 million sterling at an interest rate of 2½% and repayable in 20 years with an initial grace period of 5 years, was given. Another loan in foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 81 crores has been made available on commercial rates of interest to meet the immediate requirements of crude oil which are being imported and supplied to Bangla Desh.

**Value and Volume of Import of Raw Cotton and Soyabean Oil**

4285 SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the value and volume of import of raw cotton and soyabean oil, year-wise, from 1969-70 to 1971-72,

(b) whether the immediate effect of the suspension of US Aid has created difficulties in regard to the supply of these two items, and

(c) if so, what steps have been or are being taken to achieve self-sufficiency in this sphere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The total figures of import are as follows:

**COTTON**

|         | Quantity                      | CIF Value<br>Rs. (crores) |
|---------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1969-70 | 9,03,000 bales (180 kgs each) | 112.15                    |
| 1970-71 | 8,52,000 "                    | 109.85                    |
| 1971-72 | 6,41,000 "                    | 93.88                     |

**SOYABEAN OIL**

|         | Quantity      | CIF Value<br>Rs. (crores) |
|---------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 1969-70 | 82,000 tonnes | 14.60                     |
| 1970-71 | 99,600 "      | 22.62                     |
| 1971-72 | 1,11,200 "    | 30.75                     |

(b) No Sir

(c) Programmes to step up the production of cotton and oil-seeds in the country have been enumerated in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2331 answered by the Minister of Agriculture in the Lok Sabha on the 10th April, 1972.

In the case of vegetable oils, fiscal incentives have also been announced to encourage increased availability of oil from cotton-seed, rice bran and minor seeds.

**House Rent Allowance To Employees of New Delhi Central Office of Fertilizer Corporation of India**

4286. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few employees of new Delhi Central Office of the Fertilizer Corporation of India are getting House Rent Allowance at the rate of 30 per cent of the maximum of the scale and rest of the employees at the rate of 25 per cent of the basic pay ;

(b) if so, whether most of the beneficiaries are those who have been transferred recently to New Delhi from Sindri, Calcutta ;

(c) the number of employees getting H. R. A. as the rate of 30 per cent on maximum of scale and 25 per cent on basic pay ; and

(d) the reasons for this discrimination and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 83 and 222 respectively.

(d) According to the guide-lines issued by the Government in September 1971, the ceiling for house rent allowance for all employees in public enterprises stationed in Delhi was allowed to be increased from 25% to 30% of the maximum of the basic pay of the employees concerned. The House Rent Allowance of the employees of the Corporation stationed in Delhi, was accordingly enhanced from 25% to 30% from 1.10.71. Subsequently, however, in the context of the situation caused by the large influx of refugees from Bangla Desh, the Government decided in December, 1971 that this enhanced house rent allowance should remain inoperative. However, the Corporation could not withdraw immediately the increased rate of House rent allowance of 30% in cases where the employees had entered into firm express commitments with their land-lords for the payment of increased house rent. As and when they vacate the houses presently occupied by them the house rent allowance would be payable at the original rate of 25% of pay only.

**Commission of Enquiry on Contracts Awarded by Trombay Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India**

4287. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the terms of reference and the scope of the Commission of Enquiry into certain contracts awarded by the Trombay Unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India ;

(b) the names of General Manager of Trombay Unit and Planning and Development Division of Fertilizer Corporation of India at that time responsible for granting such contracts ;

(c) their present positions in Fertilizer Corporation of India ; and

(d) their influence on enquiry and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Terms of reference of the Commission of Inquiry appointed in Government Resolution No. Ferts. 1155 (17)/69 dated 5th August 1969 are as follows :—

(i) to determine whether the then Managing Director of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. acted entirely in the interests of the Corporation so far as the agreement entered into with M/s. Chemicals Construction Corporation for the supply of Ammonia, Urea and Nitric Acid Plants was concerned whether the dropping of claims worth Rs. 57.50/-lacs against the said Chemical Construction Corporation was justified and whether the terms of agreement entered into with the firm were in the best interests of the Corporation and to determine the responsibility for lapses, if any, in this case.

(ii) to investigate the reasons for awarding the contract for the Nitro Phosphate plant to M/s. Chemical and Industrial Corporation of USA ;

(iii) Arising out of (i) and (ii) above, to recommend the action that may be taken.

(b) and (c). There was no General Manager either at the Trombay Unit or at the Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India when the contracts

referred in the question were granted. These units were then under the direct charge of the then Managing Director of the Corporation, who has since retired.

(d) There can be no question of any one influencing the Commission.

#### **Irregularities in the Marketing Division of Fertilizer Corporation of India**

4288. SHRI JAGDISH NARAIN MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether sometime back the Central Bureau of Investigation found entered stock of fertilizers missing from the Godowns of marketing Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) In February 1970, Special Police Establishment, Bombay received information about shortage of fertilizers worth about Rs. 30 lakhs in the godowns of the Fertilizer Corporation of India at Bombay.

(b) The alleged shortage was referred to the Vigilance Officer of the Corporation for examination. A Technical Committee of the Corporation, which looked into the shortages, concluded that the shortage of fertilizers could be due to possible survey error, over reporting and handling losses. In view of this report of the Technical Committee, the matter was closed by the CBI without further enquiry.

#### **Committee for Development of Industries at State Level**

4289. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a Committee at the State level comprising the representatives of various financial agencies for development of industries ; and

(b) if so, the broad functions of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Industrial Development Bank of India has promoted the setting up of inter-institutional groups at the State level

to discuss common problems faced by various institutions in encouraging industrial activity in their respective States, to discuss concrete projects and to decide whether financial assistance could be sanctioned to such projects. The Group comprises of representative of lead-banks of the State, State Financial Corporation, State Industrial Development Corporation and the three all-India term lending institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Reserve Bank of India. Representatives of the State Government are also invited when necessary to participate in the deliberations of the Group. This Group also looks into problems like—(1) formulation of schemes for training potential entrepreneurs ; (2) measures to be taken to set up developmental centres for provision of various advisory and extension services ; (3) carrying out of surveys of selected areas in the State for identifying the industrial potential ; (4) preparation of project profiles and feasibility reports, market research and surveys for specific products ; and (5) acting generally as an industrial management and financial consultant to the participating institutions.

So far such groups have been set up in five States viz., Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Bihar, at the suggestion of Reserve Bank of India, 16 States/Union Territories have constituted State level Coordination Committee for small-scale industries. The Committee is headed by the Minister/Secretary, Industries Department of the State concerned. The Reserve Bank, commercial banks, State Financial Corporation, Small-Industries Service Institute, National Small Industries Corporation, State Small Industries Corporation, Director of Industries and other connected agencies are represented. The broad functions of the Committee are :

- (1) to look into the problems of co-ordination amongst various agencies to ensure speedy developments of small-scale industries.
- (2) To Review the availability of credit, raw materials and other facilities.
- (3) To devise ways and means for bringing the units within the fold of institutional credit.
- (4) To generally discuss measures which should be taken to promote development of small-scale industries.

### Issue of Licences to Razor Blade Industry

4290. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the *Times of India* dated the 22nd March, 1972, under the caption "Panel on Monopoly divided over licences to Razor Blades firm," and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) Yes, Sir. The application from M/s. Vidyut Metalics for expansion of its razor blade capacity was referred to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission for enquiry and the Commission has submitted its report

(b) The case is under consideration of Government.

### Reopening of Industrial Units with the help of Financial Institutions

4291. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industrial units other than cotton textile mills that have been enabled to reopen during 1971-72 with financial assistance by way of loans or otherwise from the Central Government or from specialised financial institutions State-wise ;

(b) the amount of loan or assistance given by these institutions State-wise ; and

(c) whether Government or the financial institutions concerned have acquired any controlling interest over the management of these industries and if so, in what form ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1887/72].

ईराक, ईरान, और साउदी अरब जाने वाले तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी

4292. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : क्या

बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ईराक, ईरान, साउदी अरब तथा अन्य देशों के धार्मिक स्थानों की तीर्थ यात्रा पर गये प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी दी गई थी तथा कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई थी ; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 में इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की व्यवस्था किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

बिस्स मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि माननीय सदस्य हज और जियारत करने के लिए जाने वालों को दी जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि हज के लिए 15,000 यात्रियों का और जियारत के लिए 1,500 यात्रियों का वार्षिक कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है। प्रत्येक यात्री को 1575 रुपये तक के बराबर की विदेशी मुद्रा दी जाती है। हज के लिए 5 वर्ष की आयु से छोटे बच्चों को कोई विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं दी जाती है और 5 से 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती। 14 से 16 वर्ष की के बच्चों को 790 रुपये प्रति बच्चा की दर से विदेशी मुद्रा दी जाती है और 15,000 यात्रियों के कोटे का हिसाब लगाने की दृष्टि से दो बच्चों को एक वयस्क के बराबर माना जाता है। जियारत के लिये तीन से 16 वर्ष की उम्र के प्रत्येक बच्चे को 790 रुपये के बराबर की विदेशी मुद्रा दी जाती है और गणना के प्रयोजन से दो बच्चों को एक वयस्क के बराबर माना जाता है। विदेशी मुद्रा की दरों में हाल में हुई घटबढ़ के कारण हज की रकम में सीमांतिक वृद्धि की गयी है ताकि इस बात को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि पहले की तरह प्रत्येक यात्री 920 सऊदी रीयल के बराबर की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त कर सके यद्यपि यात्रियों को रुपये में कुछ अतिरिक्त रकम अदा करनी पड़ती थी।



1971-72 में दी गई कुल रकम इस प्रकार है :—

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| हज यात्री     | 2,19,92,305 |
| जियागत यात्री | 20,00,565   |

3. यात्रियों के कोटे और प्रत्येक यात्री को जारी की जाने वाली राशि की मात्रा के संबंध में सामान्य नीति, जिसका ब्यौरा ऊपर दिया गया है 1972-73 में भी जारी रहेगी।

**American Ambassador's Statement regarding US aid to India**

4293 SHRI H M PATEL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the remarks made by the U S Ambassador, Mr. K B Keating "if that were really the case, I can't help but wonder why it was accepted in the first place" in his article entitled 'Plain talk about U S aid' which appeared in the American Reporter dated the 8th March, 1972, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The approach of the Government of India in the matter of foreign aid has been made clear on a number of occasions in the Parliament and outside.

रिश्त लेने के आरोप में भावनगर के आयकर अधिकारी की गिरफ्तारी

4294 श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या बिस्व मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भावनगर में एक आयकर अधिकारी को मार्च, 1972 में लगभग 15,000 रुपये की रिश्त लेते हुए रंगे हाथों गिरफ्तार किया गया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिस्व मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हा। यह रकम 12,500 रुपया और प्रथम दृष्ट्या, आयकर अधिकारी द्वारा ली गई रिश्त जान पड़ती है।

(ख) अधिकारी को मुअत्तिल कर दिया गया है। विशेष पुलिस विभाग ने भ्रष्टाचार-निरोध अधिनियम 1947 की धारा 5 (1) (घ) के साथ पठित भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 161 और धारा 5 (2) के अधिन, अभियुक्त के विरुद्ध मामला दर्ज कर लिया है।

**Memorandum from West Bengal Income Tax Employees Association**

4295. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum containing certain demands has been submitted to Government by the West Bengal Income-tax Class IV Employees Association ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the Association are being examined in consultation with the Department of Personnel. The Association will be informed of the Government's reaction to the demands as soon as decisions are finalised.

**Proposal to Set up a Separate Army Command for Jammu and Kashmir**

4296. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the "Motherland" dated the 8th March, 1972 regarding setting up of a separate Army Command for Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the newspaper report. A re-assessment of our defence deployment and capacity

is being made in the light of the last year's Indo-Pak conflict, and the recent reports of fresh acquisition by Pakistan of war equipment and stores from other countries. Necessary steps would be taken to make up any deficiencies that might be noticed or detected.

**Interest shown by African Countries for Indian Defence Equipment**

4298. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of African Countries have shown interest in buying defence equipment from India :

(b) if so, what is the equipment these countries want to buy from India ;

(c) whether any negotiations are now in progress for the sale of this equipment ; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (d). Enquiries for the purchase of Defence equipments are received from certain African countries. No negotiations are currently in progress for the sale of Defence equipments to any African country. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

**Views Expressed by F. I. C. C. I. Regarding Policy on Conversion of Government Loans**

4299. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has in their last Conference expressed its fear of the possible conversion of Government loans into equity ;

(b) whether the F. I. C. C. I. made any representation to the Government of India ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Federation conveyed its general views on the subject in a note to the Industrial Development Bank of India in September 1971.

(c) The decision of the Government to convert their loans into equity capital was arrived at in the interest of national economy and other objectives of national policy.

**समाचार-पत्रों पर उत्पादन शुल्क की बकाया राशि**

4300. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन समाचारपत्रों ने उत्पादन शुल्क का पूरा धन जमा कर दिया है और किन समाचारपत्रों ने अभी तक धन जमा नहीं किया है ;

(ख) उन पर उत्पादन शुल्क की कितनी देय राशि धन बकाया है तथा कब से है और उसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) समाचारपत्रों से पहले से ही उत्पादन शुल्क वसूल न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार उन समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापन देती है जिन्होंने उत्पादन शुल्क जमा नहीं किया है और यदि हां, तो क्या समय पर उत्पादन शुल्क जमा करने वाले समाचार-पत्रों को पुरस्कार देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

**Strike by Employees of Delhi Finance Corporation Regarding Revision of their Pay Scales**

4303. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Delhi Finance Corporation have been on 'work-to-rule' strike during the recent past frequently demanding revision of their pay scales ;

(b) whether those employees have sought intervention of the Central Government to settle their demands; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to settle their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Delhi Financial Corporation has reported that its employees had informed it that they intended to go on "work-to-rule" from the 16th March, 1972 but on the intervention of the management did not do so. The Board of directors of the Corporation at its meeting held on the 29th March, 1972 has constituted a Sub-Committee consisting of the Managing Director and two Directors of the Corporation to examine the question of revision of pay scales in the Corporation and make recommendations.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Recommendation of Monopoly Commission on the Expansion Schemes of Tata Chemicals at Mithapur**

4304. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the expansion schemes of Tata Chemicals and Soda Ash Plant at Mithapur; and

(b) the recommendation of the Monopoly Commission on this matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The proposal of Tata Chemicals Limited for expansion of their Soda Ash plant at Mithapur from 2,16,000 tonnes per year to 3,60,000 tonnes per year was approved by the Government on 7.12.1970. The proposal for further expansion upto 5,00,000 tonnes per year is still under consideration.

(b) Neither of the above two proposals was referred to the M. R. T. P. Commission.

#### **Expansion of Monopolies Commission**

4305. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased

to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Monopolies Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is likely to be expanded?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c) Government are examining the question of increasing the strength of the Commission which now stands at three, which is the statutory minimum.

#### **Commissioning of Industrial Projects in Public Sector**

4306. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what specific measures Government have taken to strengthen the capabilities in the public sector to formulate, construct and commission complex industrial projects with greater speed and efficiency so as to sustain a higher tempo of investment; and

(b) the results of these measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) With a view to improving investment decisions and speedier and more efficient project execution, Government have taken the following measures:

(i) A Manual has been issued giving guidelines for project formulation, so that incomplete proposals are not submitted for sanction.

(ii) Technical cells have been established in major administrative Ministries to provide them with expert assistance in project formulation, scrutiny and follow up.

(iii) Guidelines have been issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for application of modern Net-Work Techniques for proper planning, scheduling and control of construction programmes.

(iv) The Bureau of Public Enterprises has also issued Standard designs for residential quarters and township amenities. Instructions regarding the new building materials, detailed soil investigations

tigation to avoid need for change of site and planning of land requirements to save expenditure on services, are some of the other important steps taken to expedite project implementation and effect economies.

- (v) Specialised consultancy agencies like the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd., the Research and Development Organisation of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Engineers (India) Ltd., National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. and the FACT Engineering and Design Organisation have been set up for the speedier and more efficient designing, supervising the construction of and the commissioning of projects.

- (vi) Two Consortia, one for construction of engineering projects and the other for construction of power projects have also been set up in the public sector for constructing such projects on a turn-key basis. Similarly, public sector construction organisations like the Hindustan Steel-works Construction Ltd., National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. and National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. have also been set up in the public sector to reduce reliance on private contractors.

(b) Some improvements are noticeable in regard to quality of proposals coming up for sanction as well as in the quality of follow-up action for their speedy implementation. However, it is difficult to assess precisely the results of these measures as project implementation is often affected by various other factors, such as general economic and industrial conditions, availability of materials etc, some of which are not within the control of the project authorities.

#### **Bank Credit for Financing Coal Industry**

4307. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India set up a Working Group to study the financial problems of the coal industry and review the existing institutional arrangements including bank credit for financing the Coal Industry ;

(b) whether the Study Group has submitted its report ; and

- (c) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India constituted in February 1972, a Working Group under the chairmanship of Shri P.C.D. Nambiar, Secretary and Treasurer, State Bank of India, Calcutta to study the financial problems of coal industry.

(b) No, Sir.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Discrimination with Scheduled Castes in the Fertilizer Corporation of India**

4308. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of officers in the Fertilizer Corporation of India ;

(b) the total number of officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the reports about discrimination with Scheduled Castes in Fertilizer Corporation of India under orders of the Managing Director and Director-Production and Marketing ; and

- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :

|     |           |       |                  |
|-----|-----------|-------|------------------|
| (a) | Class I   | 1914  | } as on 1.1.1972 |
|     | Class II  | 1506  |                  |
|     | Class III | 13861 |                  |
|     | Class IV  | 5450  |                  |
| (b) | Class I   | 10    | } as on 1.1.1972 |
|     | Class II  | 19    |                  |
|     | Class III | 450   |                  |
|     | Class IV  | 1187  |                  |

(c) No, Sir.

- (d) Does not arise.

**Foreign Tours Undertaken since 1969 by the General Manager (now Director Production and Marketing) of the Fertilizer Corporation of India**

4309. SHRI CHANDRA SHAILANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign tours undertaken by the then General Manager, Trombay (now Director-Production and Marketing) of the Fertilizer Corporation of India since 1969 ;

(b) the total amount spent on the tours ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Total No. of foreign tours undertaken :-

|      |     |
|------|-----|
| 1969 | Nil |
| 1970 | 2   |
| 1971 | 4   |
| 1972 | Nil |

(b) Rs. 36,038.85.

(c) The tours were undertaken in the interests of the work of the Corporation.

**Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Hilly States**

4310. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of Kerosene Oil in the hilly States, like Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to overcome the shortage and to regulate its supply ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) There have been no such reports.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**व्यय में मितव्ययिता**

4311. श्री पूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अपने व्यय में मितव्ययिता लाने के लिए 1970-71 में कोई कार्यवाही की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किन किन मदों में कितनी कितनी मितव्ययिता लाई गई ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी हाँ ।

प्रशासनिक व्यय में मितव्ययिता लाने के लिये वर्ष 1970-71 के पूर्ववर्ती कुछ वर्षों में कई उपाय किये गये थे, जैसे वेतनमानों के संशोधन पर रोक, कुछ वर्गों के पदों की भर्ती पर आंशिक प्रतिबन्ध, आयात होने वाली मोटर-कारों की खरीद पर प्रतिबन्ध, यात्रा भत्तों में कमी, कर्मचारी निरीक्षण अध्ययन आदि की वृद्धि, और इन उपायों को वर्ष 1970-71 में जारी रखा गया । केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अन्तरिम राहत की मंजूरी के कारण सरकारी संसाधनों पर भारी भार पड़ा है, इसलिए इन उपायों के अलावा, व्यय में अतिरिक्त कमी करने के विचार से, वर्ष 1970-71 में, मितव्ययिता के अतिरिक्त उपाय किये गये हैं, इनमें से उपाय भी शामिल हैं :

योजना भिन्न कार्यों के लिये पदों के सृजन पर रोक, आकस्मिक व्यय, यात्रा भत्तों पर और सत्कार के निमित्त बजट में की जाने वाली व्यवस्था में कमी, रिक्त पदों पर भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध, फर्नीचर और साज-सज्जा की वस्तुओं की खरीद पर रोक और विदेशों में प्रतिनियुक्तियों पर अधिक कठोर नियंत्रण ।

(ख) और (ग). मितव्ययिता के उपर्युक्त उपायों के सरकार, प्रशासनिक व्यय की वृद्धि को रोक सकी है ; केवल पुलिस संगठनों के

विस्तार और अन्य सरकारी कार्य-कलापों में वृद्धि के कारण सामान्य वृद्धि हुई है। इस प्रकार हुई बचत के स्पष्ट आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

**Alleged Pilferage of High Speed Diesel by Army Personnel in Fazilka-Ganganagar Sector**

4312. SHRI M. C. DAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether High Speed Diesel is being pilfered and sold to farmers in an unauthorized manner by Army personnel stationed in villages around Kothapura, Muktsar and Malout in the Fazilka Ganganagar sector ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check this pilferage ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Opening of All-Agricultural Branches by State Bank of India in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh**

4313. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of all-agricultural Branches proposed to be opened by State Bank of India in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The proposal to open an Agricultural Development Branch in Chittoor District is under consideration of the State Bank of India.

**India's Share in Overseas Oil Drilling Ventures**

4314. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of crude oil accruing to Indian share in overseas oil drilling ventures during last year ; and

(b) how was this quantity disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The only overseas oil drilling venture in which India has a share is through Hydrocarbons India Pvt. Ltd. (a subsidiary of Oil and Natural Gas Commission) which is a 1/6th partner in IMINOCO. THE latter was formed to explore and exploit Crude Oil reserves in a portion of Iranian Offshore area. The total quantity of crude accruing to HIPL during the year 1971-72 from this concession was approximately 8.3 million barrels. Out of this, approximately 4.16 million barrels was the ownership share of Hydrocarbons India Pvt. Ltd. and about 4.17 million barrels was the unlifted share of National Iranian Oil Company (another partner in IMINOCO) which, under the terms of their Agreement, is deemed to have been purchased from NIOC by HIPL.

(b) Out of the 8.3 million barrels, about 0.17 million barrels has been sold to I. O. C. for supply to Bangla Desh and about 6.40 million barrels were sold to foreign buyers. The balance quantity accruing to HIPL, which has not been lifted, would be made up in the coming years. HIPL has started lifting 'make-up' quantities beginning January 1972, in addition to its proprietary share.

**Day service from Delhi to Madras Via Bhopal and Nagpur**

4315. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to introduce a day air service from Delhi to Madras via Bhopal and Nagpur ; and

(b) whether Government propose to have feeder services from Nagpur to Raipur to connect the important towns in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Indian Airlines have no such proposal at present.

(b) India Airlines services operating at present connect Gwalior, Bhopal, Indore and Raipur in Madhya Pradesh. The Corporation have no plans at present to link any other station in Madhya Pradesh.

### Merger of Private Commercial Banks Under time Bound Programme

4316 SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to merge or amalgamate under a time bound programme the private Commercial Banks which have not shown good performance, and

(b) if so the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) and (b) There is no such time bound programme but the position of such banks is kept under continual review by the Reserve Bank.

### Setting up of New Cantonments and Re-Modelling of Existing Ones

4317 SHRI V. MAYAVAN Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of places selected by the Planning Commission for setting up of new Cantonments or re-modelling of the existing Cantonments, and

(b) the number of new Cantonments where work has started and the number of existing Cantonments which have been remodelled as a result of the Planning Commission's recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JINGIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा औद्योगिक इकाइयों को दिये गये ऋण

4318 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 के दौरान जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा औद्योगिक इकाइयों को कितनी धनराशि के ऋण दिये गये, और

(ख) निजी औद्योगिक इकाइयों तथा

सरकारी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों को ऋण के रूप में, पृथक्-पृथक्, कितनी धनराशि दी गई?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० भार० गणेश) (क) तथा (ख) जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा 1970-71 और 1971-72 में सहकारी क्षेत्र का मितार मरफारी और गैर-मरफारी क्षेत्र का औद्योगिक कम्पनियाँ को मजूर किये गये तथा वस्तुतः दिये गये ऋणों का रकम नीचे दी गयी है —

### साल खपयो में

#### औद्योगिक कम्पनियाँ

| 1970-71                                     |                     | 1971-72    |                     |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|
| स्वीकृत ऋण                                  | विस्तृत दिये गये ऋण | स्वीकृत ऋण | विस्तृत दिये गये ऋण |
| <hr/>                                       |                     |            |                     |
| (1) सरकारी क्षेत्र                          |                     |            |                     |
| —                                           | —                   | 50 00      | —                   |
| <hr/>                                       |                     |            |                     |
| (11) सहकारी क्षेत्र का मितार मरफारी क्षेत्र |                     |            |                     |
| 228 24                                      | † 500 36            | 1681 90    | 280 43              |
| जाड़                                        |                     |            |                     |
| 228 24                                      | 500 36              | 1681 90    | 280 43              |

† इसमें पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की मजूरियों के अर्बों वस्तुतः दिये गये ऋणों को सम्मिलित है।

### खामरिया आर्बनेल कारखाना (जबलपुर) में निर्मित होने वाले उपकरणों की किस्म

4319 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जबलपुर स्थित खामरिया आर्बनेल कारखाने में किस-किस प्रकार के प्रतिरक्षा उपकरण तैयार किये जाते हैं,

(ख) क्या बहा बनाये गये उपकरणों का आयात भी किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) क्या उक्त कारखाने में उपकरण

बनाने में कुछ प्रतिशत आयातित सामग्री का प्रयोग करना पड़ता है ?

**रक्षा मन्त्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) :** (क) आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी, खामरिया में उत्पादन किये जाने वाली कुछ मुख्य मदों में आर्टिलरी तथा टैंक गन के लिये बारूद, छोटे हथियार, बारूद, मुरगे शामिल हैं।

(ख) सब मिलाकर आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी, खामरिया में निर्मित होने वाली मदें तब तक आयात नहीं की जाती हैं जब तक मरुतकालीन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए उन्हें आयात करना अनिवार्य न हो।

(ग) जी। आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी, खामरिया में उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक सीमित सख्या में उपकरणों/सामग्रियों को आयात किया जाता है, जो देश में उपलब्ध नहीं होते।

**दिल्ली के निकट भारतीय वायुसेना के विमान की दुर्घटना**

4320 श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री बी० के० राम चौधरी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय वायुसेना का एक विमान दिल्ली के निकट दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था, जैसा कि 5 अप्रैल, 1972 के "दि हिन्दु-स्तान टाइम्स" में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त दुर्घटना में विंग कमाण्डर बी० बी० सावरदेकर का देहान्त हो गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :** (क) से (ग). दिल्ली के निकट 4 अप्रैल, 1972 को भारतीय वायुसेना का एक विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त

हुआ था जिसमें विंग कमाण्डर बी० बी० सावरदेकर की मृत्यु हो गई थी। जांच अदालत की रिपोर्ट अभी अन्तिम रूप में तैयार नहीं हुई है। रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर आवश्यक उपचारी उपाय किये जाएंगे।

#### Bullet-Proof Plastic Helmet

4321. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bullet-proof plastic helmet which can replace the steel helmet, has been developed in our country, and

(b) if so, the time by which its mass production will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mass production is expected to commence in May, 1972.

#### Training Facilities for Personnel in Defence Forces of Bangla Desh

4322. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrangements have been made to provide temporary training facilities by the Indian Defence Academies to the new recruits in the Officers' cadre of Bangla Desh Defence Forces ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). It is the policy of the Government of India to provide training facilities in our Defence training establishments to members of the Armed Forces of Friendly foreign countries. The facilities under these arrangements will also be available to Bangla desh personnel. It will not be desirable to disclose the details of individual courses.

#### Places in Orissa Proposed to be Developed as Tourist Centres

4323. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government has sent



any proposal to develop kanto-the abode of Nilamadhab in District Puri as a Tourist Centre ;

(b) the places in Orissa proposed to be developed as Tourist Centres , and

(c) the schemes proposed for implementation during 1972-73, the schemes implemented during 1971-72 and the expenditure proposed to be incurred and already incurred thereon, respectively ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH):  
(a) No such proposal appears to have been received in the Department of Tourism.

(b) and (c) schemes of the construction of a youth hostel at Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs and landscaping around the temple at Konarak at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs are included in the Plan of the Department of Tourism. Apart from this, the Archaeological Survey of India proposes to floodlight the Temple at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.75 lakhs. The India Tourism Development Corporation has a plan provision of Rs 7 lakhs in the Fourth Plan for the expansion of the travellers lodge at Bhubaneswar. All the above schemes are expected to be completed by the end of the current plan period.

**गार्ड प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कोटा को बी गई भूमि पर खेती**

4324. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गार्ड प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कोटा की कितनी भूमि पर खेती होती है ;

(ख) इस फसल का उपयोग किस उद्देश्य के लिए किया जाता है ;

(ग) गत वर्ष कितना उत्पादन हुआ था ; और

(घ) उर्वरक पर हुआ व्यय घटाने के बाद शुद्ध औमत आय कितनी हुई ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**गार्ड प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कोटा में प्रशिक्षणार्थियों की संख्या**

4325. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गार्ड प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कोटा में कितने व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण ले रहे हैं ; और

(ख) प्रति वर्ष कितने व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षित किये जाते हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) 1368 (15-4-72 की स्थिति के अनुसार) ।

(ख) यह प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र किसी एक समय में 1120 रिक्तों को प्रशिक्षण देने के उद्देश्य से बनाया गया है । तथापि, एक वर्ष में कितने रिक्तों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है, यह नई यूनिटों के तैयार किए जाने, यदि कोई हों, और पूर्वानुमानित क्षति पर निर्भर करता है । गत तीन वर्षों में इस केन्द्र के द्वारा प्रशिक्षित किए गए रिक्तों की संख्या इस प्रकार रही है :—

(I) 1969 831

(II) 1970 ... 940

(III) 1971 .. 1452

**गार्ड प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, कोटा के कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास व्यवस्था**

4326. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गार्ड प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र कोटा के रिकार्ड कार्यालय में कितने स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारी, अलग-अलग कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) स्थायी कर्मचारियों के लिए रिहायशी मकान उपलब्ध करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) ऐसा अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य महोदय का प्रश्न गार्ड्स ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर, कोटा के रिकार्ड

कार्यालय में काम करने वाले केवल सिविलियन कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में है। उक्त कार्यालय में 23 स्थायी और 23 अस्थायी कर्मचारी हैं।

(ख) सेवा की शर्तों के अनुसार रक्षा सिविलियन कर्मचारी आवास सुविधा पाने के अधिकारी नहीं होते। तथापि सैनिक आवास आवश्यकता से फालतू होने पर उन्हें आवंटित कर दिये जाते हैं। एक बार दे दिए जाने पर उसे तब तक वापस नहीं लिया जाता जब तक कर्मचारी को दूसरा आवास नहीं दे दिया जाता।

कुछ विशिष्ट स्टेशनों पर जहां काफी बड़ी संख्या में रक्षा सिविलियन नियुक्त हैं और जहां आवास स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है, वहां सिविलियन कर्मचारियों की प्राधिकृत/मिम्बन्दी के 15 प्रतिशत तक के लिए अलग से आवास बनाये जाने हैं। तथापि कोटा ऐसा स्टेशन नहीं है जहां रक्षा सिविलियनों के लिए इस प्रकार के आवास बनाये गए हों अथवा बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव हो।

**कोटा और राजस्थान में फर्मों और व्यक्तियों पर आयकर की बकाया राशि**

4327. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा, राजस्थान में गत तीन वर्षों में आयकर की कुल कितनी घन राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) किन फर्मों पर आय कर की बकाया राशि है ;

(ग) आयकर की बकाया राशि को वसूल न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उक्त अवधि में कितनी राशि वसूल की गई ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) कोटा, राजस्थान में वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के अन्त में आयकर की सकल

बकाया मांग के बारे में ब्यौरे इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं और यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दिए जाएंगे।

(ख) से (ग). कोटा, राजस्थान में जिन फर्मों की तरफ 31-3-1972 को 10,000 रु० से अधिक की आयकर की रकम बकाया थी, उनके नामों, बकाया रहने के कारणों तथा इन फर्मों से वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 में वसूल आयकर की रकम के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

#### **Proposal to Set Up High Powered Committee on Air Accidents**

4328. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether air crashes of the Indian Air Force planes have been on the increase during the last few months ;

(b) if so, whether Government have appointed or propose to appoint a high-powered Committee to investigate the causes of such accidents ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir. There is no indication of a sustained rise in IAF's accident rate.

(b) and (c). Each accident is investigated by a Court of Inquiry. Appropriate action and remedial measures are taken on receipt of this report.

#### **I. A. F. Plane crash near Gorakhpur**

4329. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an accident took place near Gorakhpur on the 29th March, 1972 resulting in the death of two Indian Air Force personnel ; and

(b) if so, when the report of the Court of Inquiry in this regard is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are under finalisation.

**Proposal For Inclusion of Bairath on The Tourist Map of India**

4330. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for inclusion of Bairath (the historic Virat Nagar of Mahabharat fame) on the tourist map of India ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Department of Tourism.

(b) Does not arise.

**विभिन्न राज्यों से जनसंख्या के अनुपात से सुरक्षा सेनाओं में भर्ती का प्रस्ताव**

4331. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी राज्यों से उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुपात से सुरक्षा सेनाओं में भर्ती करने की कोई योजना बनाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना को कब तक लागू किया जायगा ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :**

(क) तथा (ख). थल सेना में भर्ती, 17 से 25 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग के भर्ती योग्य पुरुषों में से विभिन्न राज्यों में अनुपातिक आधार पर की जाती है, इसमें केवल वे राज्य अपवाद हैं जहाँ वर्ग संगठन के कारण यूनिट में किसी विशेष वर्ग से ही भर्ती की जाती है।

**Recovery of outstanding loans in Orissa**

4332. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge sum of money which

was advanced by the ex-Agent of State Bank of India, Bhadrak Branch (Orissa) as small business and agricultural loans is outstanding against the loanes for the last few years ;

(b) whether the ex-Agent of the Bhadrak Branch of the State Bank of India has been suspended ; and

(c) the steps being taken to realise the outstanding amount from the persons concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Air Fares on Routes between Europe, West Asia and Africa and between Asia and South West Pacific**

4333. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether air fares on routes between Europe, West Asia and Africa and between Asia and South West Pacific have been based on competition amongst different airlines from 1st April this year ; and

(b) if so, its impact on the earnings of Air-India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Air fares on different international routes are arrived at after negotiations between member-airlines of International Air Transport Association (IATA) and are based on the principle of unanimity.

The fare agreement in respect of IATA Area 2 and IATA Area 3, reached at the last IATA Conference held at Geneva in November-December 1971, which was to have been effective from 1st April, 1972, was not declared effective because of disapproval of the fare agreement between Europe and the Indian Sub-Continent by certain governments, and non-receipt of approval from certain other governments.

Further developments in this regard are being watched. It is however too early to indicate the impact, if any, on the earnings of Air India on these routes.

### Supply of Religious Books to Pakistani POWs in India

4334. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of religious books, including copies of the holy Koran, have been sent to various camps of the Pakistani Prisoner of War in India ; and

(b) whether Pakistani Prisoners of War expressed a desire for the religious books ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Some of the prisoners of war expressed a desire for having the holy Koran. The P. O. W. camps have, therefore, been supplied with 1230 copies of holy Koran.

### Reservation for S. C./S. T. Candidates in I. A. F.

4335. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates recruited as Airmen in Indian Force during the last three year ; and

(b) whether there is any reservation of posts in Officers' grades in the Indian Air Force for qualified Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes youngmen ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a)

| Year | Candidates recruited |                  | Total |
|------|----------------------|------------------|-------|
|      | Scheduled Castes     | Scheduled Tribes |       |
| 1969 | 595                  | 58               | 653   |
| 1970 | 614                  | 43               | 657   |
| 1971 | 448                  | 121              | 569   |

(b) No.

### Pipeline Inquiry Commission's Ruling on Inspection of Files

4336. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ruling on inspection of

files given by the Pipeline Inquiry Commission has been revised ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the revised ruling ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). On 21.3.1972 an application was moved before the Commission by Shri Santosh Chatterjee, Advocate on behalf of the National Committee for Assisting Pipelines Inquiry and Shri Arun Roy Choudhury, praying *inter-alia* for review of the Commission's earlier orders dated 6.6.1971, 9.6.71, 16.6.71 and 19.8.71 in connection with the relevancy/inspection of documents and files enumerated in Shri Choudhury's application dated 6/14.4.1971.

On this matter the Commission in its order of 21.4.72 has ruled as follows :

"These orders, it is pertinent to mention, were passed on Shri A. B. Choudhury's application for the summoning of certain files/records from the IOC for his inspection. According to Shri Choudhury those files/records were relevant to the inquiry while according to the IOC they had no bearing on it. The Commission took the view that as some of the IOC files which Shri Arun Roy Choudhury had summoned were not relevant to the terms of the inquiry, they were not to be summoned. In order to decide this question the Commission was obliged to interpret its terms of reference which it did by its orders dated the 16th August, 1971. However, since then, all the files of the IOC—even those whose production had been disallowed earlier—have been submitted to the Commission, and Shri Choudhury has had free access to them. In these circumstances the question of the review of the said order is only of academic interest, and as such its answer need not be attempted. The point that is worthy of note, and which the Commission took pains to emphasise at the time of hearing, and would like to re-emphasise in this order is, that the Commission shall not shut out, or refuse to take note of, any matter—even a matter derived from records/files the summoning of which had been disallowed earlier—provided it is shown to have a bearing on its terms of reference. It is, therefore, up to the

applicants to bring to the notice of the Commission all matters which, in their opinion are germane to the terms of inquiry, and if they are found to be so, they shall be taken into account by the Commission irrespective of what files/records they come from. Subject, therefore, to the clarifications made above the prayer for the review of the impugned orders is rejected."

**Proposal to construct a Ropeway from Gulmarg to Khilenmarg in Kashmir**

4337. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government propose to construct a ropeway from Gulmarg to Khilenmarg in Kashmir to attract more tourists there ;

(b) whether such works are likely to be taken up in some other State also ; and

(c) if so, the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :  
(a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to instal an aerial passenger ropeway from Gulmarg to Khilenmarg in connection with development of Gulmarg as a winter-cum-summer resort.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Do not arise.

**Termination of Services of Defence Personnel**

4338. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of defence personnel (Air Force, Army and Navy) whose services were terminated during 1971-72 ;

(b) whether the terminations were ordered without any enquiry ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the number of such terminations in the Coaspore and Ishapore Gun and Shell Factory (West Bengal) ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

**Cease-fire Violations by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir Sector**

4339. SHRI H. M. PATEL :  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cease-fire violations in Jammu and Kashmir by Pakistan after December, 1971 hostilities ;

(b) the number of Pakistani infiltrators held or killed on the Indian side of Jammu and Kashmir ;

(c) whether attention of Government has been invited to a statement made in the Kashmir Assembly by the Chief Minister Syed Mu Qasim on the 29th March, 1972 (published in the *Patrol* of 30th March 1972) in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Between 18th December 1971 and 22nd April 1972, Pakistan has committed 137 cease-fire violations in Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c). Government have seen the Press report. Both during and after the December 1971 hostilities, armed Pakistan have tried to cross the cease fire line into our territory. A number of such Pakistanis were killed, some taken prisoner and the rest fled back across the cease fire line when shot at or challenged.

(d) Our security forces have instructions to take suitable action against Pakistani infiltrators.

**Recruiting Office for Army at Berhampur (Orissa)**

4340. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reopen an Army Recruiting Office at Berhampur in Ganjam District (Orissa State) ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Return on capital investment to manufacturers of basic bulk drugs**

4341. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the 'Economic Times' dated the 31st March, 1972 stating that the manufacturers of basic bulk drugs have been allowed 15 per cent return on their capital investment ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have seen the Press Report.

(b) The first part of the report of Working Group of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in respect of certain drugs has just been received. It is under examination.

**Upgraded Scheme of Training for N.D.A. Cadets**

4342. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the upgraded scheme of training for National Defence Academy cadets has been introduced since July, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From the July, 1971 course, cadets at N. D. A. are to be given academic training upto Degree Standard.

**Expansion of Training Capacity at Defence Services Staff College, Wellington**

4343. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased

to state :

(a) whether training capacity at Defence Services Staff College, Wellington has been increased from 180 to 265 candidates from January, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, whether residential and instructional accommodation has also been correspondingly increased at the institution ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir. The increase in the capacity from 180 to 265 is to be spared over for a period of three years commencing from January, 1972. The increased capacity from January, 1972 is 214. It is proposed that the capacity should be 244 from January, 1973 and 265 from January, 1974.

(b) Additional residential and instructional accommodation have been planned to be provided under a phased programme.

**इंदौर में हवाई अड्डा**

4344. श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंदौर में हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण और विकास के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस योजना की क्रियान्विति के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा आगे करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक सुविधाओं सहित एक विमान क्षेत्र इन्दौर में पहले ही विद्यमान है, तथा इण्डियन एयरलाइंस इस स्टेशन से होते हुए एक सेवा दैनिक परिचालित कर रहे हैं। धावन-पथ पर प्रकाश की व्यवस्था करने का कार्य प्रगति पर है तथा वर्ष के अन्त तक इसके पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। दमिनल इमारत का विस्तार कार्य भी क्षीघ्र ही प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा।

विदेशी बैंकों में जमा धनराशि को वापस भारत में लाने की अनुमति देना

4345. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने पूँजी-पतियों, उद्योगपतियों तथा भूतपूर्व राजामहाराजाओं को विदेशी बैंकों में जमा अपनी धनराशि को भारत में लाने के लिये अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(ख) उनके नाम क्या हैं और इनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा कितना-कितना रुपया विदेशी बैंकों में भारत में लाया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि विदेशी मुद्रा के खाते रखने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की अनुमति लेना आवश्यक है परन्तु विदेशों में जमा रकमों को वापस लाने के लिए किसी ऐसी मजूरी की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। देश के अंदर आने वाली रकमों पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। केवल साक्षिणीय प्रयोजनों के लिए, 'गृह परिषद (होम रेमिटेस)' 'प्रवासी अन्तरण (माइग्रेट्स)' 'मिशनरी परिषद मिशनरी रेमिटेस' आदि जैसी मोटी मोटी श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत व्यक्तिगत रूप से भेजी गई 10,000 रुपये से अधिक की रकमों के सम्बन्ध में ब्योरे उपलब्ध है। परन्तु देश में प्राप्त होने वाली रकमों के ऐसे आकड़े, प्राप्तिगता के व्यवसाय के अनुसार नहीं रखे जाते। पिछले तीन वर्षों में देश में भेजी गयी कुल रकम जिनमें उपर्युक्त श्रेणियों के एकपक्षीय अन्तरण शामिल है, जिनके सम्बन्ध में आकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, इस प्रकार हैं :—

| वर्ष    | रकम (करोड़ रुपयों में) |
|---------|------------------------|
| 1969-70 | 144.2                  |
| 1970-71 | 139.3                  |
| 1971-72 | 136.4                  |

हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०, भोपाल और हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०, भिलाई में इंजीनियर-अधिकारी

4346. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०, भोपाल और हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०, भिलाई में राज्य के इंजीनियर-अधिकारियों की प्रतिशतता काफी कम है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनकी प्रतिशतता कितनी-कितनी थी ; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के इंजीनियरों को अधिकाधिक सख्या में लेने का केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). सरकार, केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों में नियुक्त विभिन्न राज्यों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले इंजीनियरी या अन्य अधिकारियों के प्रतिशत के सम्बन्ध में सूचना नहीं रखती। सरकार का यह भी विचार है कि ऐसी सूचना इकट्ठी करना राष्ट्रीय एकता के हित में नहीं होगा। 500 रुपये या उससे अधिक वेतन वाले इंजीनियरी अधिकारियों के पदों पर नियुक्ति समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापन दे कर अखिल भारतीय आधार पर की जाती है।

(ग) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता क्योंकि कि जन्म स्थान के आधार पर सरकारी क्षेत्र में नियुक्ति के मामले में भेद-भाव करना संविधान के अनुसार निषिद्ध है। तथापि 500 रुपये या उससे कम वेतन वाले कनिष्ठ पदों पर जहाँ तक सम्भव होता है रोजगार केन्द्रों की मार्फत भर्ती की जाती है।

Sale of Shares of M/s. Andrew Yale Co. Ltd.

4347. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 30 per cent of the non-

resident share holding of M/s Andrew Yule Company Ltd. Calcutta, is being sold to an Indian Financier belonging to an Indian monopoly house ;

(b) if so, the value of the transaction whether Government's prior approval was sought and obtained by the purchaser and the amount of foreign exchange involved in the transaction ,

(c) whether the job-security and employment conditions of the present employees will be fully protected , and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to purchase directly any part of the non-resident shares offered for sale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) and (b) A proposal for sale of 6 lakhs equity shares of the face value of Rs 10 each representing 30% non-resident share holdings in M/s Andrew Yule Company Ltd, Calcutta, to Shri B P Poddar of Calcutta was received by the Reserve Bank. The sale was proposed to be made at Rs 14 per share and the sale proceeds amounting to Rs 84 lakhs were proposed to be remitted in 5 equal annual instalments. The proposal has since been rejected as the price was considered to be exorbitant.

(c) Does not arise as the proposal has been rejected.

(d) No, Sir

#### Concentration of Audit

4348 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 155 on the 24th March, 1972 and state :

(a) whether only 20 Audit firms are auditing the accounts of 101 giant companies with an auditable turnover of Rs 2,615 crores ,

(b) whether Government have put only the major audit firms in the panel for auditing public sector undertakings , and

(c) if so, why this discrimination is being exercised against the smaller firms, when the latter are approved for auditing branch accounts of the Nationalised Banks ?

#### THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY)

(a) There has been a newspaper report to this effect.

(b) No, Sir. All Chartered Accountants in practice whether in partnership under firm names or in sole proprietary firm names are eligible for empanelment depending upon their experience, organisational strength and reputation for integrity.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to part (b) of the Question.

#### Production Schedule of New Ordnance Factories

4349 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether production has started in full swing in all the new Ordnance Factories at Ambajhari Bhandara, Varangaon and Tiruchurappalli.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor , and

(c) whether full production is likely to start in 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) and (b) Production has started in full swing in Ordnance Factory, Bhandara. In Ordnance Factory Varangaon production is going on and is being stepped up gradually. In Ordnance Factory, Trichy, production has started and is to be gradually stepped up. Production has also started in Ordnance Factory Ambajhari except in those sections which are still under construction and installation.

(c) No, Sir

#### Directions to Indian Airlines not to purchase Boeing 737

4350 SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :  
SHRI N. K. SINGHI

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked Indian Airlines not to go ahead with the purchase of seven Boeing 737 ,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;



(c) whether there is any proposal to buy any substitute aircrafts from European Markets to augment the capacity of Indian Airlines; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Indian Airlines are making a detailed study of its future aircraft requirements, keeping in view the necessity to phase out older aircraft and the growth of domestic requirements.

#### **Setting up of Branches of Banks**

4351. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has drawn up a three-year perspective plan for setting up bank branches; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank has formulated a perspective target for branch expansion during the three-year period 1972, 1973 and 1974 of 5,000 bank offices. Banks have been asked to plan their branch expansion programme accordingly. Lead Banks have been advised to keep in view, while drawing their programme, their responsibility in their lead district, their area of operation and the need for giving priority to relatively under-developed/under-banked States.

#### **Smuggling across Borders between India and Bangla Desh**

4352. **SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the concrete steps taken so far to prevent smuggling across the borders between India and Bangla Desh?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** Customs Preventive staff have been deployed at vulnerable points along the India-Bangla Desh border. This is in addition

to the deployment across Indo-Bangla Desh border of Border Security Force whose men patrol all the 24 hours. Vehicular/river traffic to and from Bangla Desh is subjected to preventive checks by customs staff. Besides, persons suspected to be indulging in smuggling are listed and watch is kept on them.

#### **Representation to Bengal Students in Sainik School, Purulia**

4353. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present strength of the Bengali students in the Sainik School at Purulia in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Bengali boys are not getting adequate opportunities for admission into this Sainik School; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) Out of the total strength of 339 boys as on 31.1.1972, 263 boys hail from the State of West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Admission of boys to Sainik Schools is made on the basis of an All India Entrance Examination. 67% of the seats in each school is reserved for boys from the State in which the school is located. Against this, the actual percentage of boys from West Bengal in Sainik School, Purulia, is 77.5%.

#### **Help rendered by Indian Navy in clearance of Chittagong and Chalna Ports in Bangla Desh**

4354. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Navy helped Bangla Desh to clear Chittagong Port and Chalna Port of the submerged mines, ships and other obstacles; and

(b) if so, the results achieved?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) Indian Naval Ships carried out sweeping of mined areas off Chittagong port and also the entrance to Pussur River which leads to Chalna port.

(b) A swept channel was cleared and established in the mined area off Chittagong.

There is also now no hindrance to shipping approaching port of Chalna.

### **Role of Indian Military Freedom struggle of Bangla Dosh**

4355. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to write historical account on the role of Indian Military and Para Military Force Border Security Force and Military Intelligence in the freedom struggle of Bangla Dosh in cooperation with the Mukti Bahini ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). A historical account of the role of Indian Security Forces in the liberation of Bangla Dosh is proposed to be prepared and published in due course.

### **Recruitment Policy for Nationalised Banks**

4356. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what progress has been made in adopting a common recruitment policy for the nationalised banks ;

(b) whether Government have worked out or propose to work out a formula for this ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The question of adopting a common recruitment policy for all the nationalised banks is still under the consideration of the Government.

### **Orders for Survey Ship and Bucket Dredger with Mazagon Dock Ltd.**

4358. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Navy proposes to place orders for a Survey Ship and a Bucket Dredger with the Mazagon Dock, Ltd. ; and

(b) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration and a decision is likely to be taken soon.

### **Torture of Indian POWs by Pakistani Army**

4359. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several instances of the Pakistani Army authorities indulging in torture and mutilation of captured Indian army personnel during the December war had come to the notice of Government ;

(b) whether International Red Cross was asked to investigate into the matter ; and

(c) if so, the report received from them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Some such instances came to our notice and were referred to International Committee of Red Cross for investigation.

(c) Report is awaited.

### **Repayment of loan in terms of foreign exchange**

4360. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual remittances to U.S.A., U. K. and other countries in terms of foreign exchange under various heads during the last three years ; and

(b) what steps are being taken to reduce the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L1-1888/72]

(b) The Government has been adopting various measures to reduce the remittance liabilities. It has successfully urged and obtained in recent years an increasing proportion of foreign loans on relatively softer terms. A selective policy is adopted in approving

fresh foreign investment proposals and collaboration agreements. While fresh foreign investments are not permitted in some fields, it closely scrutinises collaboration agreements, so as to secure a balance of advantage. Necessary administrative and legislative steps are taken to keep in check the expansion of branches of foreign companies and for securing at the time of expansion, a dilution of foreign share holdings in foreign majority companies. A substantial reduction in remittances abroad, in the long run, however, depends on the rapidity with which the country moves towards self-reliance through export promotion, import substitution, growth of research and development of technology in the country.

#### Special equipment for Training of I A F Personnel

1361 SHRI C. CHITTIBABU Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) what efforts are being made to purchase special equipment required for training of Officers and Airmen of the IAF in professional technical courses for which they are now sent abroad

(b) how many of them were sent abroad during the last three years,

(c) the cost of such training during the last three years, and

(d) the cost of the special equipment required for such training to be given in India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b) Training facilities are being constantly upgraded and enlarged. The establishment of some specialised training institution with highly sophisticated training equipment is costly and the expenditure involved is not at present adjudged to be commensurate with the need. Deputations of IAF Officers for specialised training abroad also help to keep them abreast of modern technological developments in the field of aeronautics outside India.

(b) 33

(c) Rs 18 lakhs approximately

पाइलटों के प्रशिक्षण हेतु क्लबों, स्कूलों तथा संस्थानों की सहायता अनुदान

4362 श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों के दौरान लोगों को पाइलटों के रूप में प्रशिक्षण देने वाली क्लबों, स्कूलों तथा संस्थाओं को सरकार ने सहायता अनुदान आदि की कुल कितनी धनराशि दी है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : वर्ष 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान क्लबों, आदि की सहायता दीये गये अनुदानों की कुल राशि निम्नलिखित थी -

1970-1971                      1971-72

रुपये

रुपये

|                  |   |                     |
|------------------|---|---------------------|
| फ्लाइट क्लब,     | } | 29 75,770 23,57,391 |
| फ्लाइट क्लब      |   |                     |
| स्कूल/संस्थान    |   |                     |
| ग्लाइडिंग क्लब/  | } | 4,20,725 4,57,955   |
| फ्लाइट क्लबों के |   |                     |
| ग्लाइडिंग विंग   |   |                     |

कामशियल पायलट लाइसेंस प्राप्त बेरोजगारों से ज्ञापन

4363 श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का कामशियल-पायलट लाइसेंस प्राप्त बेरोजगारों में हाल ही में कोई ज्ञापन मिला है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका सारांश क्या है, और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को बेरोजगार वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक संस्था द्वारा ससद सदस्यों को भेजे गये साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड पत्र की एक प्रति प्राप्त हुई है। पत्र की एक

प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी गई है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० LT-1889/72]

(ग) (i) इथियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इण्डिया को कहा गया है कि वे, जहाँ कहीं सम्भव हो, बेरोजगार विमानचालकों का स्थल कार्य (ग्राउंड इयूटीज) पर उपयोग करें।

(ii) डम मंत्रालय के अनुरोध पर कृषि मंत्रालय बेरोजगार वाणिज्यिक विमानचालकों की फगलो पर छिड़काव करने के लिये सपरिवर्तन प्रशिक्षण (रन्वर्शन ट्रेनिंग) देने के लिये विचार करने पर सहमत हो गया है।

(iii) सहायक विमानक्षेत्र अधिकारी के पद के लिये वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस को एक स्वीकार्य अर्हता के रूप में सम्मिलित करने के लिये सीधी भर्ती के नियमों में संशोधन किया गया है। सहायक विमानक्षेत्र अधिकारियों के 78 पदों के लिये भर्ती करने के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को एक मांग पत्र भेजा गया है।

#### Construction of Revolving Hotels in big Cities

4364. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of constructing revolving hotels in big cities of the country ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) the approximate amount to be spent for each such hotel ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### Resumption of Flights between India and Iran

4365. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran Air's bi-weekly jet flights between Tehran and Bombay via Karachi, which were suspended following Indo-Pakistan War in December, 1971, have been resumed ;

(b) whether India also propose to resume its flights to Iran ; and

(c) if so, the route of the flight from India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Iran Air resumed its twice-weekly operations to India from 2nd April, 1972.

(b) and (c). Air-India resumed its operations through Tehran immediately after the hostilities, and is currently operating a once-a-weekly service through Tehran on the India/UK/USA route. Air India Charters Ltd. operate a charter flight once a week through Tehran to the U K.

#### Grant given to National Council of Applied Economic Research

4366. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the annual grant given to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The annual grant given to the National Council of Applied Economic Research is Rs. 2 lakhs. For the current year however the budget provision made for this purpose is Rs. 1,90,000.

### Availability of Civil Model of Shaktiman Truck in open Market

4367. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a civil model of the Shaktiman truck will be available in the market shortly ;

(b) if so, its cost in the open market , and

(c) the number of Shaktiman trucks manufactured during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) The Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur where Shaktiman vehicles are manufactured does not yet have a surplus capacity for producing a civil version of Shaktiman. The price at which a civil version can be offered for sale should also be competitive. The prices now offered by the collaborators for developing this version are not so. A decision in the matter has not been taken yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A total of 922 Shaktiman trucks were manufactured during the year 1969-70 and 555 during the year 1970-71.

### Production Targets of Ordnance Factories around Jabalpur

4368. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ordnance Factories around Jabalpur have set new production targets for the coming years ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Higher production targets have been set for the majority of the ammunition items, vehicle items and some of the weapon items which are manufactured by the Ordnance Factories around Jabalpur, for the coming years.

### उदयपुर से आयकर की बकाया राशि

4369. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वित्तमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर, राजस्थान में आयकर की बकाया राशि क्या है ;

(ख) एक लाख रुपये से अधिक बकाया राशि वाली फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) इस बकाया राशि की वसूली न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितनी बकाया राशि की वसूली की गई है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) उदयपुर, राजस्थान में 31-3-72 को आयकर की सकल बकाया माग के सबध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) में (घ). उदयपुर, राजस्थान में जिन फर्मों की तरफ 31-3-1972 को एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की आयकर की रकम बकाया थी उनके नामों, रकम बकाया रहने के कारणों तथा वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 में इन फर्मों से वसूल आयकर की रकम के सबध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

### अमोनिया प्लांट की स्थापना के लिये ब्रिटिश सरकार से ऋण

4370. डा० संकटा प्रसाद :

श्री विन्तानिधि पाणिग्रही :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमोनिया प्लांट की स्थापना के लिए ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भारत को ऋण दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना और किन बातों पर ; और

(ग) यह परियोजना कहां पर स्थापित की जा रही है और यह कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी ?

**निधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) :** (क) और (ख). यू० के०/भारत मिश्रित प्रायोजना ऋण में से मदरन पेट्रो-केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन लि० मद्रास को उनके उर्वरक प्रायोजना के अमोनिया प्लांट की लागत के लिए 7740000 तक की विदेशी मुद्रा का नियतन किया गया है। यह ऋण ब्रिटिश सरकार से भारत सरकार की है और केवल विदेशी मुद्रा की सुविधाएँ कम्पनी को उपलब्ध होंगी। उपलब्ध निधि का प्रयोग इंग्लैंड में बने यंत्रों की मशीन लागत एब यू० के० से प्राप्त की गई सेवाओं के लिए किया जायेगा। ब्रिटिश टेकेदारों की अदायगी उक्त ऋण में से कम्पनी द्वारा बैंक आफ लन्दन में अपरिवर्तनीय विश्वास पत्र खोल कर की जायेंगी।

(ग) उर्वरक प्रायोजना तमिलनाडु में तूतीकोरिन में स्थापित की जा रही है और 1974-75 में इसमें उत्पादन शुरू होने की आशा है।

**दिल्ली में सरकारी होटलों में हिन्दी की पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का प्रबन्ध**

4371. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली स्थित सरकारी होटलों में हिन्दी की पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा०**

**कर्ण सिंह) :** (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा संचालित होटल अनिधियों को अंग्रेजी के दैनिक समाचार-पत्र नि शुल्क देते हैं। जब कभी किसी अतिथि की मांग होती है, तो एक हिन्दी समाचार-पत्र भी उसे निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। इसके अलावा, होटलों में लाइसेंस-प्राप्त किताबों की दुकानों पर हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी की पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ बिक्री के लिये उपलब्ध होंगी है।

**भारत में पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों पर व्यय**

4372. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

**श्री अम्बेश :**

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले भारत-पाक युद्ध में भारत के प्रति आत्म-समर्पण करने वाले पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियों के भोजन, आवास और जेब-खर्च पर, अलग-अलग, 31 मार्च, 1972 तक कितना व्यय हुआ ?

**रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :**

|          | लाख रुपये में |
|----------|---------------|
| भोजन     | 223.73        |
| आवास     | 16.68         |
| जेब-खर्च | 42.14         |
| कुल      | 282.55        |

**उत्कृष्ट लड़ाकू विमानों के निर्माण की योजना**

4373. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्कृष्ट लड़ाकू विमानों के निर्माण और मौजूदा लड़ाकू विमानों प्रहारक शक्ति में वृद्धि करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) और (ख) भारतीय वायु सेना की भविष्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये उच्चतम टेक्ना-लोजी वाले एक वायुयान के विकास के लिए अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। मिग-21 वायुयान के संशोधित रूप के निर्माण का नाम हि० ए० लि० को सौंपा गया है। इस वायुयान का वितरण 1973-74 से शुरू होने की आशा है। एच एफ-24 एम के-1 वायुयान के संशोधित रूप के विकास पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

**बम्बई में तस्करी के माल की बरामदगी**

4374 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्षों में बम्बई में कितने रुपये का तस्करी का माल बरामद किया गया,

(ख) बरामद किये गये तस्करी के माल में मोने का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य क्या है, और

(ग) इस बारे में कितने व्यक्तियों को बन्दी बनाया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) तथा (ख) बम्बई (महानगरीय सीमाओं) में वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान पकड़ गये तस्करी-आयात के माल का मूल्य निम्नानुसार था :—

|         | सोना                     | अन्य माल             |
|---------|--------------------------|----------------------|
|         | (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा) | (भारतीय बाजार दर पर) |
|         | (लाख रुपये में)          | (लाख रुपये में)      |
| 1969-70 | 298 25                   | 624 22               |
| 1970-71 | 280 13                   | 677 76               |
| 1971-72 | 83 74                    | 803 71               |

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में 1269 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए थे।

#### Seizure of Hashish in Delhi

4375 SHRI P GANGADEB  
SHRI B R SHUKLA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state -

(a) whether the C B I has recently seized Hashish worth over Rs 7 lakhs in Delhi,

(b) whether some foreigners have also been arrested in this connection, and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) : (a) In March, 1972 the Central Bureau of Investigation seized 46.52 kgs Hashish in Delhi. Its price in the illicit market in India is estimated at about Rs 46,000/-. The drug was meant to be exported to the U S A, where its value would be many times more.

(b) No foreigner has so far been arrested by the Central Bureau of Investigation in this connection. However two Indian Nationals have been arrested.

(c) Investigations are in progress.

#### Bad Debts of Nationalised Banks

4376 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether bad debts of the Nationalised Banks in India have registered a marked increase as compared to pre-nationalisation period,

(b) the amount of bad debts of each of the nationalised banks during the years 1970 and 1971, and

(c) the reasons for the increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) : (a) to (c) A debt is considered bad when all possible methods of recovery prove to be ineffective and that portion of the

debt not realisable is actually written off every year. Adequate provision for bad and doubtful debts is also made every year in consultation with the statutory auditors before finalising the accounts of the year and the amounts written off are adjusted against the provision taking into account the volume and nature of business in the past few years. Conducted by the large number of offices of the nationalised banks there is no reason to believe that the bad debts are showing any marked tendency to increase in the last two years. Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act 1949 which prescribes the forms of balance sheet and profit and loss account of Commercial Banks does not provide for disclosure *inter-alia*, of provisions made during a year for bad and doubtful debts or of bad debts actually written off against the provision.

**Loss of Amount to Nationalised Banks as a result of Dacoity and Misappropriation**

4377 SHRI ANNASAHIB GOIK. HINDI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount lost by the nationalised banks, year-wise since 1st June, 1971 because of dacoity cheating and misappropriation,

(b) the number of cases of holdups, cheating etc. during the said period, and

(c) the steps taken to minimise such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANISH) (a) and (b) The required information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The security and procedural arrangements in the branches of the banks are under continuous review and requisite steps, wherever necessary, are also taken by the banks.

**Scarcity of Essential Drugs in Mofussil Areas**

4378 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry has made any assessment of scarcity of essential drugs, especially in mofussil areas, and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) (a) and (b) A continuous watch is being kept in the Ministry on the availability of all drugs formulations in the various regions of the country. Whenever shortages of certain brands of medicines come to notice, suitable action is taken through the concerned manufacturers to rush supplies to the areas concerned.

**Joint Stock Companies in India**

177) SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Joint Stock Companies at work, State-wise as at the end of 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72

(b) total paid-up capital of these Joint Stock Companies State-wise, at the end of these years,

(c) the names of Joint Stock Companies, newly floated, State-wise and year-wise from 1969-70 to 1971-72 and

(d) the authorised capital of the new Companies, State-wise and year-wise, from 1969-70 to 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY)

(a) and (b) The number of Companies at work and their paid up capital as at the close of the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (as on 31.12.71) State-wise are given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No L1-1890/72]

(c) and (d) The number of Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956, during the last three years namely, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (upto 31.12.71) along with their authorised capital, State-wise are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No L1-1890/72] The names of these companies and their other particulars including authorised capital have been published in the Department's Publication 'Quarterly Blue Book on Joint Stock Companies' for the period from 1.4.1969 to 31.3.1971 and in the Department's Journal 'Company News & Notes' from 1.4.71 to 30.9.71 (copies of these publications are supplied to the Parliament Secretariat Library



regularly). For the period from 1.10.71 to 31.12.71, this information is under print.

#### Arrears of direct Taxes

1380. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of outstanding gross and net arrears of each direct tax State-wise and year-wise, during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESHI) : The State-wise information relating to direct taxes is not available. However, such information is available according to the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax.

The particulars regarding the amount of outstanding gross and net arrears of Income-tax as at the end of financial years 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given in Statement-A laid on the Table of this House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1891/72]

The particulars regarding the gross amount outstanding relating to Wealth-tax, Gift-tax, Expenditure-tax and Estate-Duty as at the end of financial years 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given in Statement-B laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1891/72]

The requisite particulars for the financial year 1971-72 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

#### Registration and Liquidation of Companies in Rajasthan

4381. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased

to state :

(a) the number of Private and Public Companies and partnership firms working in Rajasthan during the last three years, year-wise, with their respective capital and how many of them were registered during the said period, with capital thereof ; and

(b) the number of companies and firms, with their respective capital, which went into liquidation or otherwise wound up their business in Rajasthan during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The number of companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956, at work in the State of Rajasthan, during the last three years and particulars of their paid-up capital by their type as public limited and private limited once are given in Statement annexed. The companies registered during this period and their authorised capital is also shown therein.

As regards partnership firms, they form the State-subject.

(b) The number of companies which ceased functioning either by going into liquidation or by getting struck off under section 560 (5) of the Companies Act, 1956, and their paid-up capital, during the last three years was as under :—

| Year                               | No. | Paid up capital<br>(Rs. in lakhs) |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 1969-70                            | 18  | 20.1                              |
| 1970-71                            | 5   | 7.9                               |
| 1971-72<br>(1.4.71 to<br>31.12.71) | 7   | 23.3                              |

#### Statement

Particulars of Companies (Limited by Shares) at Work and New Registrations in the State of Rajasthan during Three Years, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 (from 1.4.71 to 31.12.71)

(Rs. in Crores)

| Year                            | Companies at work |                 |  |         |                 |          | New Registration |               |  |         |               |        |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--|---------|-----------------|----------|------------------|---------------|--|---------|---------------|--------|
|                                 | Public            |                 |  | Private |                 |          | Public           |               |  | Private |               |        |
|                                 | No.               | Paid up<br>Cap. |  | No.     | Paid up<br>Cap. |          | No.              | Auth.<br>Cap. |  | No.     | Auth.<br>Cap. |        |
| 1969-70                         | 123               | 17.9            |  | 278     | 29.6            | 401 47.5 | 3                | 0.5           |  | 19      | 8.8           | 22 9.3 |
| 1970-71                         | 126               | 18.5            |  | 317     | 37.9            | 443 56.4 | 6                | 1.1           |  | 41      | 2.2           | 47 3.3 |
| 1971-72<br>(1-7-71 to 31-12-71) | 125               | 18.5            |  | 348     | 38.2            | 473 56.7 | 2                | 0.8           |  | 35      | 3.8           | 37 4.6 |

**Report by Reserve Bank's Working Group  
Regarding Finance for Tea Industry**

4382. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYU-THAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank's Working Group on Finance for the industry has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the group ; and

(c) the decisions taken by Reserve Bank thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Working Group submitted its report in February 1972.

(b) The main recommendations made by the group are given in Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1892/72]

(c) To implement the recommendations of the Working Group relating to the flow of short term credit to the Tea industry, the Reserve Bank issued a circular on March 8, 1972 to all scheduled commercial banks indicating, as in Statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1892/72] the action to be urgently taken by the banks.

**Non-Plan Expenditure of States**

4383. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :  
SHRI VEKARIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-Plan expenditure of various States has sharply risen ;

(b) if so, the total non-Plan expenditure in 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to help the States to meet their non-plan expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The total non-plan expenditure of the States during the three years was as follows :

(Rs. Crores)

|         |                    |
|---------|--------------------|
| 1968-69 | 2951               |
| 1969-70 | 3581               |
| 1970-71 | 3304 (Provisional) |

(c) Government have from time to time been urging all States to contain their expenditure on plan and non-plan account within the available resources. Special accommodation by way of loans is being provided to those States which, in the assessment of the Planning Commission had inescapable gaps in resources during the Fourth Plan period.

**Setting up of Special Benches of High Courts to deal with Tax Cases**

4384. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the collection of taxes is delayed due to litigation ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up special Benches of High Courts exclusively to deal with tax cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes Sir. The Income-tax Act, 1961 and other Direct Taxes statutes provide that the Departmental authorities may stay recovery of relevant tax demands till disposal of appeals. The Supreme Court, the High Courts and the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal have also powers to stay collection of disputed tax demand till the disposal of appeal. The amount of tax for which stay was granted in respect of cases pending before the High Courts and the Supreme Court as on 31.12.1971 was Rs. 21.20 crores. The tax demand similarly standing stayed on this date in cases where appeals were pending before lower appellate authorities amounted to Rs. 67.56 crores.

(b) Although there is no provision for constitution of special Benches of High Courts, it is in the discretion of the Chief Justices of the High Courts to constitute Benches from time to time to deal with tax cases and allied matters where their pendency is large ; this discretion is exercised by the Chief Justices where circumstances so warrant. The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee has also made certain recommendations in this connection which are under consideration.

**Report of the Court of Inquiry into the Accident to the Indian Airlines Avro Aircraft near Madurai in December, 1971**

4385. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Court of Inquiry into the accident to the Indian Airlines Avro aircraft near Madurai in December, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the report ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Court of inquiry has come to the conclusion that the accident was attributable to Negligent navigation by the pilot

(c) The Report, along with a note indicating the decision of the Government thereon, has been placed in the Library of Parliament. It has been allotted index no. 378-7R/L-I..

**Loan given by LLC to Monopoly Houses**

4386 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 75 per cent of the life Insurance Corporation loans have been given to the monopoly houses during 1971, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Loans sanctioned and disbursed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in calendar year 1971 were as under :—

|                  | Figures in lakhs of rupees |                     |
|------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
|                  | Monopoly Houses            | Other concerns      |
| Loans sanctioned | 130<br>(8.74%)             | 1357.50<br>(91.26%) |
| Loans disbursed  | 144*<br>(74.23%)           | 50.00@<br>(25.77%)  |

\*These disbursements are in respect of loans sanctioned in 1968. Out of Rs. 130 lakhs sanctioned during 1971, no disbursement was made during that year.

@This disbursement relates only to the loans sanctioned during 1970. No disbursements out of the loans sanctioned during 1971 have been made during that year because of various formalities to be completed.

(b) The Life Insurance Corporation of India considers loans to industrial concerns on the merits. Generally it sanctions loans as part of a consortium of public financial institutions. From the data given under (a) it would not be correct to conclude that Life Insurance Corporation of India has given 75% of the loan to Monopoly Houses in 1971.

**Inflationary impact of Budget**

4387. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'Economic Times' dated the 21st March, 1972 regarding the inflationary impact of the Union Budget ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government does not agree with the assessment that the Union Budget for 1972-73 will have an inflationary impact. In fact, the All Commodities Index of Wholesale Prices (1961-62=100) for the week ended on April 8, 1972 shows a decline of 0.4 per cent as compared to the level obtaining on the week ending March 11, 1972 immediately preceding the Budget.

**Arrears of Income-Tax against Film Distributors, Cinema Owners in Delhi**

4388. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Income-tax due from each of the film distributors and cinema owners in Delhi ;

(b) since when this amount is outstanding ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to realise this amount and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1893/72].

(c) The information regarding the specific steps taken to realise the arrears outstanding from each of the film distributors and cinema owners in Delhi, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

#### Amendment to Companies Act

4389. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an assurance regarding the proposed amendment to Section 166(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 was given to the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry in an official communication dated the 15th January, 1971 in view of the relief needed urgently by a large number of companies in Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :

(a) The Federation was told that its suggestion for amendment in the law had been noted for consideration in due course.

(b) No immediate action for any such amendment has been considered necessary. Attention of the Hon'ble Member is, in this connection, invited to Part (c) of the reply placed on the Table of the House on 21.4.1972 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3577.

#### Credit from International Development Association for Marketing Facilities

4390. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Development Association has approved two credits amounting to Rs. 33 crores for improving agricultural marketing facilities in Maharashtra and Bihar ;

(b) if so, the terms of the credits ; and

(c) what are the specific projects worked out in Bihar and Maharashtra for the utilisation of credit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESHI) : (a) to (c). Government of India signed agreements with the International Development Association, the softlending affiliate of the World Bank, on the 29th March, 1972, for Credits of US Dollars 30 million for the Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project and of US Dollars 14 million for the Bihar Agricultural Markets Project. Brief particulars of these projects are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

##### I. Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project :

The IDA Credit of \$ 30 million is intended to assist in the implementation of Maharashtra Agricultural Credit Project, which is a part of a lending programme for agricultural development in Maharashtra and consists of :

- (i) A three-year programme to finance loans for minor irrigation, including the installation of pumpsets on existing wells, and land development for farmers through Primary Banks of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd, and certain Commercial Banks, such loans being refinanced by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.
- (ii) The provision of land reclamation and well drilling equipment, including spare parts, and river gauging and other hydrological equipment ; and
- (iii) Groundwater surveys for detailed geological and hydrological analysis and the training of personnel.

2. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 38.89 crores and thus the IDA Credit of \$ 30 million i.e. Rs. 21.84 crores, will finance about 56% of the total cost.

##### II. Bihar Agricultural Markets Projects :

The IDA Credit of \$ 14 million is intended to assist the implementation of the Bihar Agricultural Markets Project, which forms part of a programme to develop regulated

agricultural markets in Bihar and consists of the provision of facilities (including *inter alia* land, equipment, entrance roads fencing, utilities, godowns and office space) for such regulated markets, owned controlled by the Market Committees, in about 50 towns in Bihar. The total costs of the project are estimated at Rs. 17 crores and the IDA Credit of \$ 14 million (about Rs. 10.16 crores) will thus finance about 60 percent of the total cost. The proceeds of the credit will be lent by Government of India to the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, and the ARC will refinance the loans given by the State Bank of India to the Market Committees. The entire proceeds of the IDA credit will accrue in foreign exchange against local currency expenditures.

III. Credits from IDA carry no interest but only a service charge of 3/4 of 1 percent per annum, and are repayable over a period of 50 years with a grace period of 10 years.

#### Shortfall in utilisation of Foreign Aid

4391. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been shortfall in the utilisation of foreign aid in the past several years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to ensure maximum utilisation of pledged aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) As pointed out in the Economic Survey for 1971-72, there has been a continuous decline in aid utilisation during the past few years.

(b) This decline is mainly attributable to the shrinkage in food imports under U. S. PL480 account as a consequence of the rising food production in the country. Moreover, fresh commitments of aid have been lower than utilisation resulting in the drawing down of the aid pipeline which also results in lower utilisation.

(c) Efforts are being made to increase the levels of utilisation by timely implementation of projects and streamlining of import licensing procedures.

#### बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं

4392. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की जिलेवार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 में जिलेवार कितनी शाखाएं खोली गयीं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है, जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ प्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए सख्या LT-1894/72 ]

#### बिहार में कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस देना

4393. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सन् 1971-72 में बिहार में नई कम्पनिया स्थापित करने के लिये लाइसेंस प्रदान किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कुछ कम्पनियों को आर्थिक सहायता भी दी है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो कितनी सहायता दी गई है ?

कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) तथा (ख). यह सम्भावित है कि इस प्रश्न का निर्देश, उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियम) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दिये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की ओर है। इस प्रकार के लाइसेंस, 1971-72 में, बिहार में निम्नलिखित पाटियों को प्रेषित किये गये थे।

(1) मै० टैकनो इंजीनियर्स, कलकत्ता

(2) श्री फूलचन्द राय (जिलबरी (बूड़ी) कासरी) फोस्ट आर्किटेक्ट व स्थान.

गोड्डा, जिला सन्ध्याल परगना,  
बिहार।

- (3) अध्यक्ष शोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड,  
बिहार, एक सरकारी क्षेत्र का  
उपक्रम।

- (4) श्रीमती दुर्गेश्वरी साही, हथवा की  
महारानी, पटना

(ग) तथा (घ). उपरोक्त पार्टियों को  
किसी प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता की बाबत  
सूचना संग्रहीत की जा रही है व सदन के पटल  
पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

#### Proposal to set up Explosives Factory

4394. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the  
Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set  
up an Explosives Factory, and

(b) whether any sites in Orissa have been  
considered for locating the factory and if so,  
the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE  
PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF  
DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN  
SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No site in Orissa State was considered  
for locating the explosives factory.

#### Direct Air Services between Bhubaneswar and Kathmandu

4395. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the  
Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIA-  
TION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have  
made a proposal for direct air services be-  
tween Bhubaneswar and Kathmandu via  
Patna for the convenience of tourists ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ;  
and

(c) the reaction of Central Government  
thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH)  
(a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been suggested that a service  
be operated on the sector Kathmandu/Patna/  
Bhubaneswar and back.

(c) It has not been possible for Indian  
Airlines to accept the suggestion.

#### Progress in the construction of Airport at Tuis Indrai in Tripura

4396. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will  
the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to  
state :

(a) the progress made in the construction  
of an Airport at Tuisindrai near Teliamura  
in Tripura ; and

(b) when this Airport is likely to be  
completed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI  
JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). A landing  
ground has been constructed near Teliamura  
in Tripura. The construction work has already  
been completed.

#### Development of Tourist Centres in Tripura

4397. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will  
the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL  
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan  
to give aid to the Government of Tripura for  
the development of Tourist Centres there ;

(b) if so, whether Government have  
received any representation from the Govern-  
ment of Tripura in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Govern-  
ment thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) The State has a plan provision of Rs. 5  
lakhs for tourism schemes.

(b) No such proposal appears to have  
been received recently.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Security of Services of Employees in 20 Big Houses

4398. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :  
Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Government

body to look after the service security of employees working in 20 big Houses ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to set up any such body ; and

(c) whether Government are aware of any cases of forced resignations of the employees of twenty Houses and if so, the number of such cases ?

**THE MINISTRY OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) :**

(a) There are no distinct provisions for employees of twenty big houses.

(b) There is no proposal before the Government.

(c) No such case has been brought to notice of Government under Section 635B of the Companies Act, 1956.

**Shares held by Chief Minister of Goa in Mineral Companies**

4399. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of mineral

Companies whose shares are being held by the Chief Minister of Goa ; and

(b) whether Government have estimated the annual income of the Chief Minister of Goa from this source and if so, the amount thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) The information is given in the annexure.

(b) M/s. D. B. Bandodkar & Sons Pvt. Ltd. Panaji has not commenced business. M/s. Orient (Goa) Pvt., Margao not declared any dividends due to losses. Hence the income from these shares for assessment years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 is Nil.

**ANNEXURE**

The number of shares of mineral companies held by Shri D. B. Bandodkar, Chief Minister of Goa with the name of the companies in which the shares are held in the periods relevant to assessment years 1969-70 1970-71 and 1971-72 is as follows :—

| Assessment year | Name of the Company                           | Number of shares                                        |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 1969-70         | (i) D. B. Bundodkar & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Panaji. | 21 shares of Rs. 100/- each.                            |
|                 | (ii) Orient (Goa) Pvt. Ltd., Margao.          | 4900 shares of Rs. 100/- each in the names of nominees. |
| 1970-71         | .....same as above.....                       | .....same as above.....                                 |
| 1971-72         | In addition to above                          |                                                         |
|                 | (iii) Orient (Goa) Pvt. Ltd. Margao.          | 5100 shares of Rs. 100/- each in own name.              |

**Trial of Pakistani P. O. Ws who committed atrocities on Indian POWs in Bangla Desh**

4400. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken so far in investigating the atrocities committed on the India Prisoners of war by Pakistani Military personnel in the Faridpur, Kushtia and other sectors of Bangla Desh during the December, 1971 hostilities ;

(b) whether the persons responsible for these atrocities have been identified among the Pakistani Prisoners of war ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to charge them with war crimes under the Geneva Convention and to put them on trial for the same ?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) :** (a) to (c). Investigations are in progress to enquire into these atrocities and to locate and identify the Pakistani Army personnel responsible for the same.

**International Smuggling Gang in India**

4402. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an international smuggling organisation known as mini-mafia has been operating in the country for quite some time and is involved in a large scale smuggling of goods to and from India ; and

(b) what action has been taken to smash this gang ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESHI) : (a) The Government is not aware of any international smuggling organisation known as mini-mafia operating in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

**पाक द्वारा भारत के साथ दूसरा युद्ध करने की तैयारी**

4403. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 8 अप्रैल, 1972 के नवभारत में 'पाकिस्तानी भारत से एक और युद्ध के फिगर में' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमन् ।

(ख) पाकिस्तान में होने वाली सैनिक गतिविधियों पर निगाह रखी जाती है और हमारी रक्षा योजनाओं में उनका हिसाब कर लिया जाता है ।

**Amount received by Government of Orissa during 1971-72**

4404. SHRI KUMAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount the Government of

Orissa received from the Centre under various Heads during the year 1971-72 ; and

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has spent all the amount received from the Central Government in 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The State Government's share in Central taxes and duties, the grants under Article 275 of the Constitution and grants in lieu of the tax on railway passenger fares are given in terms of the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Small saving loans represent the share of the State Government in the collections in the State. As regards other loans and grants, under the existing procedure, payments are subject to State Government's entitlement on the basis of progress of expenditure reported by them. The amounts shown in the statement thus represent the State's entitlement/utilisation of assistance.

**Statement**

(Rs. Crores)  
1971-72

I. Share in Central taxes and duties 37.57

**II. GRANTS**

1. Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution (Substantive provision) 20.94

2. Grants in-lieu of tax on railway passenger fares 0.38

3. Grants for State Plan Schemes 9.61

4. Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes 9.67

5. Grant Assistance towards expenditure on Natural Calamities relief 3.00

6. Other non-Plan Grants 4.71

**TOTAL—II 48.31**

**III. LOANS**

1. Loans against State's share in collection of Small Savings 4.27



|                                                                     |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 2 Loans for State Plan Schemes                                      | 22 39        |
| 3 Loans for Centrally Sponsored Schemes                             | 1 06         |
| 4. Loan Assistance towards expenditure on Natural calamities relief | 10 00        |
| 5 Short term loan for Agricultural purposes                         | 1 88         |
| 6 Other non-Plan Loans                                              | 21 67        |
| <b>TOTAL—III</b>                                                    | <b>64 27</b> |

NOTE The figures are provisional

be pleased to state the historical places in the country where his Ministry has provided hostels/hotels for tourists and the charges realised per day from a tourist for boarding and lodging there ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH)**

Youth Hostels are being put up by the Department of Tourism at Hampi, Amritsar, Jaipur, Bhopal, Aurangabad, Palitana, Irivandrum, Madras, Gori, Hyderabad, Puri, Patnitop, Darjeeling, Nainital and Manali. The charges for board and lodging at the Youth Hostels are being worked out.

**Hostels/Hotels Provided for Tourists**

4405 SHRI AMBISH Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

Information in respect of Hotels and Travellers' Lodges run by the India Tourism Development Corporation is given in the attached statement.

**STATEMENT**

*Hotels and Travellers Lodges run by the India Tourism Development Corporation*

| Name of the Hotel                   | Lodging Charges                              |                               | Boarding charges      |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi             | Single Room Rs 90 00 } + 10% Service Charges | Double Room Rs 150 00 }       | A la carte basis      |
| Akbar Hotel New Delhi               | Single Room Rs 85 00 }                       | Double Room Rs 135 00 }       | —do—                  |
| Hotel Janpath, New Delhi            | Single Room Rs 45 00-55 00 }                 | Double Room Rs 80 00-100 00 } | —do—                  |
| Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi             | Single Room Rs 27 00-45 00 }                 | Double Room Rs 40 00-65 00 }  | —do—                  |
| Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi              | Single Room Rs 27 00-45 }                    | + 10% service charges         | —do—                  |
| Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore             | Single Room Rs 75 00 }                       | Double Room Rs 115 00 }       | —do—                  |
|                                     |                                              | + 10% service charges         |                       |
| Travellers Lodges                   | Lodging and Boarding Charges                 |                               |                       |
| Lakshmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur | Single Room Rs 45 00-65 00 }                 | Double Room Rs 75 00-105 00 } | + 10% service charges |
| Kovalam Palace Hotel, Kovalam       | Single Room Rs 35 00-65 00 }                 | Double Room Rs 65 00-90 00 }  | —do—                  |

| Travellers Lodges        | Lodging and Boarding Charges                       |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Khajuraho                | Single Room Rs. 45.00<br>Double Room Rs. 75.00     |
| Mahabalipuram<br>Madurai |                                                    |
| Bhubaneshwar             | Single Room Rs. 10.00 }<br>Double Room Rs. 70.00 } |
| Manali and Kulu          |                                                    |
| Hassan                   | Single Room Rs. 35.00<br>Double Room Rs. 60.00     |
| Bodhgaya                 |                                                    |
| Thanjavur                |                                                    |
| Bijapur                  |                                                    |
| Kanchipuram              |                                                    |
| Trichirapalli            | Single Room Rs. 30.00<br>Double Room Rs. 55.00     |
| Konarak                  |                                                    |
| Kushnagar                |                                                    |
| Sanchi                   |                                                    |
| Mandu                    |                                                    |
| Bharatpur                |                                                    |

**Credit sanctioned by International Development Association for purchase of Ships**

4406. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some administrative difficulties are being experienced by Government for withdrawing the credit sanctioned by the IDA for purchase of ships ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The credit of \$83 million for procurement of 6 Oil Tankers by Shipping Corporation of India, was approved by the IDA Board of Executive Directors, on 7th March 1972, subject to the availability of funds with IDA. The Credit Agreement will be signed after the replenishment of IDA's resources takes place. Withdrawal of the proceeds of the credit will commence after the agreement is signed and becomes effective.

**Rates of Special Allowances given to Armed Forces**

4407. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the rates of each type of Special Allowances given to Officers and other personnel of the Armed Forces ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Details regarding the various allowances admissible to officers and personnel of the three Services are given in the pamphlet "Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians in Defence Establishment-Book on Service Conditions, 1972". Copies of which have recently been circulated, along with the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence to all Members of Parliament.

**रोहतक, हरियाणा में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना**

4409. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद रोहतक जिले, हरियाणा में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं खोली गयीं और राष्ट्रीयकरण से पूर्व इन बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं वहां काम कर रही थी ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में उन बैंकों ने किमानों और भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को कितनी धनराशि के ऋण दिये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतकी) : (क) 19 जुलाई, 1969 को, अर्थात् राष्ट्रीयकरण की तारीख को, हरियाणा राज्य के रोहतक जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के

14 कार्यालय काम कर रहे थे। उस दिन से लेकर 29 फरवरी, 1972 तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के आठ और कार्यालय खोल दिए गये। इस प्रकार, 29 फरवरी, 1972 को, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के 22 कार्यालय जिले में कार्य कर रहे थे। इसके अलावा, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के 10 कार्यालय, स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला के 4 कार्यालय, और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के 10 कार्यालय भी इसी तारीख को जिले में काम कर रहे थे जिससे बैंक कार्यालयों की संख्या कुल मिलाकर 46 हो गयी थी।

(ख) जहां तक सम्भव है, जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

#### **Subscription of General Provident Fund by Government Employees**

4410. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the subscription of General Provident Fund of the employees of some of the Departments maintained by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, New Delhi have not been accounted for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 ;

(b) if so, the names of the Departments and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which the accounts are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the non-issue of the Annual Provident Fund Accounts Statements to subscribers. The Statements for 1971-72 are not yet due for issue, while those for 1970-71 have yet to be issued in some cases.

(b) The Departments whose employees are yet to receive the statements for 1970-71 are :-

(i) Ministry of Finance and its attached and subordinate offices.

(ii) Ministry of Health and Family Planning and its attached and subordinate offices.

(iii) Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Statistics).

(iv) Delhi Police.

(v) Govt. Schools and Hospitals under Delhi Administration.

(vi) Planning Commission and

(vii) Some Offices of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.

The delay in issuing the Accounts Statements is due to the transitional difficulties experienced in computerizing the maintenance of the accounts w. e. f. 1. 4. 70 in respect of the above Departments.

(c) The accounts statements for 1970-71 in respect of the above Departments are likely to be completed in about a month.

#### **World Bank's Recommendations regarding Debt Relief to India**

4411. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has recommended to the Aid-India Consortium that the donor countries should consider selective cancellation of debts due from India as well as double the present level of debt relief given to India ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the donor countries thereto ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). It is understood that the question of debt relief to India was considered by a working party of representatives of the Consortium Members in Paris on April 24, 1972. The outcome is not yet known.

#### **Construction of new Bunkers by Pak Troops near Jammu**

4412. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistani troops have constructed new bunkers for their forward posts in front of two Indian villages, Ser and Ma-khangharali in Jhangar sector of Rajouri, 140 kilometres from Jammu ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These developments have been taken into consideration in planning our defence measures.

### छोटे सिक्कों की कमी

4413. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में छोटे सिक्कों की कमी के कारण, अनेक व्यक्तियों को छोटे सिक्कों की चोरबाजारी करने पकड़ा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसे कितने मामले सरकार की जानकारी में आये हैं और इस बारे में सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) . (क) नया (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही मभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से छोटे सिक्के प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई

4414. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से छोटे सिक्के प्राप्त करने में लोगों को भारी कठिनाई हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या पक्ती में खड़े होने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को बैंक द्वारा एक रुपये से अधिक के छोटे सिक्के नहीं दिए जाते जबकि बैंक कर्मचारी छोटे सिक्कों को काले बाजार में बेचते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) सरकार को पता है कि देश के कुछ भागों में अभी छोटे सिक्कों की कमी महसूस की जा रही है किन्तु 10 पैसे के एल्यूमीनियम-मैगनेशियम के सिक्के, 25 पैसे और 50 पैसे के तांबे-निकल के सिक्के जारी किये जाने और जनता के लिये सिक्कों की पूर्ति में वृद्धि करने से स्थिति काफी सुधर गयी है ।

(ख) और (ग). अब रिजर्व बैंक के विभिन्न कार्यालयों के काउंटर्स पर प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कम से कम 7.75 रुपये के छोटे सिक्के दिये जा रहे हैं । बैंक अपने काउंटर्स पर देय सिक्कों की मात्रा पर नियंत्रण रखता है ताकि उन मध्यवर्ती लोगों के कार्यकलापों पर रोक लगायी जा सके जो सिक्कों की जमा-खोरी करने तथा उन्हें मुनाफे पर बेचने के उद्देश्य से सिक्के इकट्ठा करने के लिए बार-बार लाइनों में खड़े हो जाते हैं । किन्तु इसके साथ-साथ बैंक, बैंकों, सरकारी विभागों, परिवहन उपक्रमों, मिलों, होटलों, कम्पनियों और अन्य संगठनों जैसे संस्थानों को जिन्हें अपने वास्तविक कारबार के लिए भारी मात्रा से छोटे सिक्कों की जरूरत होती है, सिक्के देने में उदारता बरतना है । बैंक कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध इस आशय की कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं कि वे चोरबाजारी में छोटे सिक्कों की बिक्री करते हैं । किन्तु इस आरोप की पुष्टि करने वाला कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला है ।

### Employees working in Customs House, Calcutta

4415. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rules that are followed in the matter of fixation of the dates of confirmation of the direct recruits and promotees as Grades I and II Preventive Officers and also as Inspectors in the Custom House, Calcutta ;

(b) whether in the case of some Officers, the dates of appointment and of confirmation remain the same while for some others they differ significantly ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees appointed against clear reserved vacancies have been adversely affected by discriminatory treatment in this regard, and

(d) whether a list of permanent Grades I and II Preventive Officers as well as Inspectors in the Calcutta Custom House with their respective dates of appointment and confirmation in the Grades would be laid on the Table

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH)** (a) For purposes of confirmation relative seniority of direct recruits and of promoters is at present determined according to the rotation of vacancies between direct recruits and promoters based on the quotas of vacancies reserved for direct recruitment and promotion respectively

(b) In the recent past no Preventive Officers of Calcutta Custom House has been confirmed from the date of appointment to the grade

(c) Two Scheduled Caste Preventive Officers of Calcutta Custom House have represented that because they were appointed against vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes, they should rank senior to non Scheduled Caste Preventive Officers appointed earlier to them. It is a moot point whether this can be called discriminatory treatment

(d) The existing lists of dates of confirmations may undergo a change depending upon government's decision in regard to the implications of a recent Supreme Court Judgement in which case it will take some time before the revised lists are got ready. But if the existing list is asked to be laid on the Table of the House, that could be done

#### **Preventive Officers in Calcutta Customs House**

4416 **SHRI S M SIDDAYIA** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos 3907 on the 18th August, 1969 and 6803 on the 20th April, 1970 regarding fixation of seniority of Preventive Officers in Calcutta Customs House and state

(a) the date since when the case has been pending with his Ministry,

(b) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter, and

(c) if so, the decision taken if not, whether any time limit is proposed to be fixed for deciding the matter finally?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH)** (a) to (c) The case has been pending since 11th November 1968. Some Preventive Officers Grade I including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers were confirmed in Calcutta Custom House from the same date in January 1967. Their seniority was determined with reference to their length of service in the grade. The Scheduled Caste officer represented that he should have been confirmed from an earlier date in a reserved vacancy and that his seniority should be fixed in accordance with the roster and not length of service in the grade. This gave rise to the question of correct interpretation of the orders issued by the Government on the subject having wider repercussions and also whether roster had been correctly observed in making these confirmations. These issues have been considered in consultation with the Department of Personnel. There has been a difference of opinion. In the meantime, the Supreme Court has recently given a Judgement on seniority having a bearing on the issues involved. The entire matter is now being reviewed in the light of the Supreme Court's Judgement, in consultation with the Department of Personnel and Ministry of Law. Every attempt will now be made to finalise the matter at the earliest.

#### **Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Assam**

4417 **SHRI DINESH CHANDER GOSWAMI** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new branches of the nationalised banks opened in Assam since the introduction of the lead bank scheme, and

(b) the number of new branches likely to be opened in the current year?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI)** : (a) Since the com-

mencement of the Lead Bank Scheme i.e. January 1970, the 14 nationalised banks have opened 52 new offices in Aassam. In addition, State Bank of India has opened 10 offices in the State during the period.

(b) Licences/allotments are pending with the nationalised banks for opening 24 more offices in Assam and these offices are expected to be opened during the current year. Besides, State Bank of India is likely to open 10 offices in the State in the course of the next one year.

**पियौरागढ़, (उत्तर प्रदेश) में हवाई अड्डा तथा छावनी बनाने का प्रस्ताव**

4418. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का पियौरागढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश में एक बड़ा हवाई अड्डा और एक छावनी बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ; और

(ग) प्रस्ताव कब तक क्रियान्वित हो जायेगा ?

**रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :** (क) पियौरागढ़ में एक बड़ा हवाई अड्डा और छावनी स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है किन्तु सरकार ने इस स्थान पर एक सैनिक प्रतिष्ठान स्थापित करने के लिए अनुमति दे दी है ।

(ख) लगभग 20.75 करोड़ रुपए ।

(ग) 1976 ।

#### Chemical Fertilizer Factories in Kerala

4419. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Kerala where chemical fertilizer factories are located ;

(b) the kinds of chemical fertilizers pro-

duced in the said factories and their annual production ; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme under consideration for increasing their production capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., has an operating unit at Udyogamandal. The second unit at Ambalamedu (Cochin Project Phase I) is under trial runs.

(b) The required details are given below :

('000 tonnes)

|                    |    |     |
|--------------------|----|-----|
| Ammonium Sulphate  | .. | 130 |
| Ammonium Phosphate | .. | 59  |
| Ammonium Chloride  | .. | 9   |
| Super-phosphate    | .. | 16  |
| Ultrafos           | .. | 3   |

(c) Yes, Sir. The following schemes are under implementation :

(i) Debottlenecking scheme to optimise production in the existing unit.

(ii) IVth Stage Expansion Project at Udyogamandal.

(iii) Cochin Project Phase II.

#### Arrears of Excise duty in Kerala

4420. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of arrears of Central Excise duty in the State of Kerala, District-wise, for the last two years ;

(b) the number of such cases pending for more than two years ; and

(c) the steps being taken to realise the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The total amount of arrears of Central Excise duty pending realisation for the last two years, in Kerala State, is Rs. 40,18,000.

The district-wise arrear figures are being collected. Kerala State is covered by four

Central Excise Divisions. The division-wise figures are, however furnished below :

| Division                                                                                                    | Amount<br>(Rs. 000) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (i) <b>KOZHICODE</b><br>(comprising Kozhikode, Cannanore and Malappuram Districts)                          | 114                 |
| (ii) <b>ERNAKULAM</b><br>(comprising Trichur, Palghat and part of Ernakulam District)                       | 2816                |
| (iii) <b>KOTTAYAM</b><br>(comprising Idikki Kottayam and parts of Quilon, Alleppey and Ernakulam Districts) | 654                 |
| (iv) <b>TRIVANDRUM</b><br>(comprising Trivandrum and parts of Quilon and Alleppey Districts)                | 434                 |

(b) 1084 cases

(c) A substantial portion of the demands has been disputed in the Courts of Law as also in Appeals and Revision Application before the departmental authorities. A sum exceeding Rs. 6 lakhs is pending before the law courts and is therefore, *sub judice*. About Rs. 22 lakhs have been blocked up in Appeals and Revision Applications. Nearly Rs. 4 lakhs have been referred to provincial authority for realisation. The rest of the amount *i.e.*, about Rs. 8 lakhs is under persuasive action. The following are some of the steps being taken to realise the arrears :

Courts are being requested through Government Counsels to expedite decisions. The Departmental authorities have also been instructed to finalise pending appeals/revision applications. The State Government has been addressed to expedite recovery of sums referred to them. Arrear collection squads have also been formed to recover other arrears.

#### Arrears of Income-tax in Kerala

4421. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of arrears of Income-

tax in the State of Kerala, District-wise, for the last two years ;

(b) the number of such cases pending for more than two years ; and

(c) the steps being taken to realise the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The collection of information regarding amount of arrears of Income-tax in the State of Kerala, District-wise, is likely to take considerable time. The net arrears of Income-tax outstanding in the Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Kerala as on 31.3.1971 amounted to Rs. 4.59 crores. The information regarding net arrears of Income-tax outstanding as on 31.3.1972 in the Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Kerala is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) and (c). The information regarding number of cases in the Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Kerala where arrears were pending for more than two years as on 31.3.1972 and the steps being taken to realise these arrears, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

#### Investment by Nationalised Banks in Kerala

4422. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total deposits from the State Government of Kerala in the nationalised banks since nationalisation ;

(b) the total investment in the State by the nationalised banks ; and

(c) the amount received by the agricultural sector and the small industries out of the total investment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Banks do not generally get deposits from State Government.

(b) and (c). Information is not readily available in the desired manner. It will be collected, to the extent possible, and laid on the Table of the House.

## चण्डीगढ़ में नियुक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्म- चारियों द्वारा प्रस्तावित हड़ताल

4423. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चंडीगढ़ में नियुक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों का नगर प्रतिकर भत्ते की अपनी मांग के समर्थन में हड़ताल करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें पहले नगर प्रतिकर भत्ता दिया जाता था लेकिन वर्ष 1969 के बाद वह समाप्त कर दिया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) तथा (ख). उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, चंडीगढ़ में तैनात केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उस विशेष प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते की बहाली के लिये आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, जो उन्हें पहले मिलता था और जो 1-1-1964 से बन्द कर दिया गया है। ऐसी कोई निश्चित सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है कि चंडीगढ़ के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी इस बाबत हड़ताल करने की सोच रहे हैं।

(ग) इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

12 hrs.

### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FRAUD ON A CALCUTTA BANK

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I call the attention of the Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported fraud on a nationalised bank in Calcutta over the last 12 months involving Rupees sixty lakhs."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I

wish to make a submission. Yesterday I heard about this on the All India Radio. I would like to know whether this information was given by Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him answer it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It raises an issue of privilege. That is why I am saying this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begu-sarai) : Very prompt in Calcutta. But in Delhi the Nagarwalas are let off while the Calcutta Nagarwalas are caught !

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. In the context of the need for giving better credit facilities to the weaker sections for the community, the nationalised banks have been extending liberal credit facilities to small scale industries and small business men. It is understood that a gang of criminals working in collusion with some bank officials of United Bank of India, Calcutta, took advantage of these liberal credit facilities available and took out large sums of money in the name of different firms, some of them fictitious by submitting fake documents. The police report indicates that the bank officials involved in this, advanced these moneys without proper verification of documents in violation of the normal rules and regulations currently prevalent. The Calcutta police, on receipt of information regarding this, conducted simultaneous raids on 26-4-1972 in which they recovered a large number of incriminating documents, including blank and filled in loan proposal forms, papers and bank documents, which are meant to be normally kept in the bank. They arrested four persons in this connection. Subsequently, on receipt of statements from the arrested persons more raids were carried out and two more persons were arrested. Preliminary enquiries conducted by the police reveal that the amount involved would be about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 lakhs. The Court have issued summons to the bank to make an assessment of the total amount defrauded on the basis of relevant records.

A case under Section 120 B, 409, 467 and 471 I.P.C., has been registered and all the accused persons have been remanded to police custody till 5.5.1972.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It seems from the reply that this thing has been



[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

taking place in the United Bank of India, its different branches in Calcutta, for the last one year at different times. Has the Minister also inquired when this has been going on for a period of one year in different branches of the bank, whether only one officer or more were involved in this? How was it that fake documents had been accepted and passed by the officer? Did these documents go only to one higher officer at one point so that he and his accomplices could take away the money? Was any inquiry made when the loans were advanced to small businessmen? I find in my state that some bank officers take bribes from these people. How is it that no inquiry was made?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): He took bribe without going there.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Secondly, the hon. Minister has pointed that even the amount of Rs. 50-60 lakhs is not a correct amount and it may be that the bank has been defrauded more. Is the actual amount defrauded now known and what is the extent of the fraud that has taken place?

Thirdly, has any attempt been made to trace these Rs. 50-60 laks and is it going to be recovered? In view of this experience, are Government going to take any stringent measures so that these things do not recur in these banks?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I share the concern of the hon. Member and the entire House about this very deplorable criminal breach of trust that has taken place in one of the nationalised banks. Before I take up the specific points which the hon. Member has raised, I would like to submit that while it is not my intention to minimise the seriousness and the prospective significance of a fraudulent act as pointed out in my statement, there are certain other aspects. As a result of new avenues of credit policy that have been initiated and a very large number of persons who had not gone to the banks earlier having now been brought into the net of credit facilities of the banks, this criminal activity of a gang in collusion with certain bank officials has come to notice. I would only point out that while it is a very significant thing and a serious thing, because it concerns us all and we have to take all necessary steps to see that Procedural defects are remedied and steps are taken to see that these things do not recur,

the total amount of advances the nationalised banks have given amount to Rs. 4,172 crores.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Is he comparing the amount of fraud with the total amount of advances given?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: No, I have already made that clear.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Give the all-India figure of fraud also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The only point is that since the banks are nationalised, this fraudulent act which probably was part of the operation of commercial banks in the private sector is now coming out.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nonsense.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This Parliament has now the opportunity to discuss this question so that the banks, the Reserve Bank of India and Government can take appropriate measures. These are the left-overs of what was happening before the commercial banks were nationalised.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I strongly object to a call attention motion being used to make propaganda for the Minister's particular point of view or economic policy. The fact of the matter is that the conception, inception and actual execution of the fraud was done after the banks were nationalised. If he wants to praise the nationalised banks, he can do it in the press and on the radio. He can agree to a discussion over here: you may permit him to do so. But he must give accurate and comparable figures.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The entire thing was a fraud. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. What fun do you get out of it, by shouting from all sides?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I had already submitted that the Government is concerned about this particular fraud and fraudulent acts that have come to notice. We will take all steps to see that wherever procedural loopholes are there, these are plugged.

The only point that I was trying to submit is that....(*Interruption*)....because credit is now given to a much larger section of the people, this has given the opportunity for

criminal gangs which are a creation of a very lopsided imbalance in society, in the preservation of which some of the hon. Members are very much interested. (Interruption)

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is interested in nationalising fraud.

MR. SPEAKER : Instead of going through all this rigmarole, why don't you come straight to the question and say that you are enquiring into it ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : According to your direction, I would now come to the specific points which the hon. Member has raised.

MR. SPEAKER : No instructions from me.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : To the specific point that the hon. Member has raised, whether one or more officers are involved, I had already indicated that two officers have been arrested and there is a reasonable suspicion, which is now under investigation, that more officers may be involved in the various branches of the bank which the police are now investigating.

Whether there has been a fraud to the extent of Rs. 60 lakhs or more amounts have been defrauded, is a matter which is now under investigation by the police. The police is not giving out all the documents that are there.

The Reserve Bank had already taken certain steps to see that these procedural difficulties are removed. They have from time to time advised the banks and given them guidelines. A Central team of the Reserve Bank is now going round all the nationalised banks to find out the various facts that are there and to see that this sort of fraud does not take place.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What about the chances of recovery ? How much money is recovered ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Only the day before yesterday, this thing has come out. The police have made a raid. It is not possible for me to say more. But all efforts will be made to recover as much money as is possible.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum) : Sir, it is said in the statement made by the Minister that this case of cheating in the United Bank of India at Calcutta is the result

of a deep-seated conspiracy of a gang of criminals and some bank officials, and a gang of racketeers has been taking out large monies fraudulently and easily. I want to know that is the Minister's explanation about the circumstances under which this sort of offence took place. How can the banks go on advancing money without prior investigation and verification of documents and the genuineness of the documents ?

Sir, we found in many cases that the real agriculturists and small businessmen are still experiencing difficulties in obtaining loans from the banks. But this case of cheating shows that a gang of criminal racketeers is taking out large sums of money from the banks very easily. My question is : how this sort of thing is taking place and why have not the Government taken any precautionary measures to stop recurrence of such things ? Cheating in a bank is not a new thing in India. Fourteen nationalised banks lost about Rs. 1.14 crores between September 1969 and May 1971. During this period there were 320 cases of cheating in the banks and many more cases of cheating are being added on to this number. It is really strange, that while cases of cheating are increasing and Government had got knowledge and information about all this, why have not they taken any steps to stop this offence ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, this sort of fraud could take place because of collusion between some officers and employees of the bank and the criminal gang that has come up as a result of the base of credit being broadened. That is why the very essential requirements which the bank insists and which sometimes delays the genuine, bonafide applications and clients who ask for loans were given up. They did not give proper scrutiny because some of the bank's officers and employees were in collusion with this criminal gang and that is why this has taken place. The hon. Member has given some figures. We ourselves have supplied this information to Parliament and from the statement we have supplied it will be seen whether in each case the person had been arrested and so on ; the number of persons arrested or prosecuted is given there, as also the amount of money that has been realised from them.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : How much money has been realised ?... (Interruptions) Answers are not forthcoming.

MR. SPEAKER : Only Members who have put the question are entitled to ask clarifications. There is a specific procedure. Why do you deviate from it? I shall not take notice of any deviations.

12.18 hrs

#### STATEMENT RE. OBSERVANCE OF MAY DAY AS HOLIDAY IN LOK SABHA

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, as I submitted yesterday we as a nation have a much larger number of holidays as compared to any other nation. Even so, with a view to identify ourselves with the struggles and aspirations of the working class, we agree that the May Day may be observed as a holiday. But we will have to forego at least one other holiday in lieu thereof. Accordingly, our House too may not sit on Monday the 1st of May, but Government Business scheduled for that day may kindly be taken up in the following days by foregoing another holiday in this week or in the next, that is, Saturday.

May I also repeat that the whole system and basis of Public Holidays in our country needs revision and the matter is receiving the consideration of the Government. I sincerely hope that in this task we shall receive the willing cooperation of all sections of our community and in particular of the Members of Parliament, belonging to all parties and groups, with a view to maintain and enhance the momentum of production and the growth of our economy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It has been declared a holiday, as far as we are concerned. But we want it to be declared a public holiday for the entire nation.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : To do this many steps have to be taken by many organisations. Therefore, we have left it to them by saying "it may be declared a holiday".

MR. SPEAKER : I am very happy that the Minister has agreed to this suggestion. But the other alternative is also worth noting. My suggestion is that, instead of sitting on one Saturday, we may forego the discussion on one Demand. Are you prepared for that?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We will sit on one Saturday.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : The session may be extended by one day.

MR. SPEAKER : Many Members have already fixed up some appointments for Saturday. So, they will be inconvenienced. Further, it cannot be any Saturday; it has to be a Saturday; before the 12th.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us sit tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : We can have extra sitting by one hour for two days. Then we would be losing only 3½ hours.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : We can forego the lunch hour on some days.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, for three days we will forego the lunch hour. In that way we will save our Saturdays.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : While welcoming this announcement, I would suggest that either the Prime Minister or the Labour Minister should request the employers to declare it a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

MR. SPEAKER : Government will take note of his suggestion

12.22 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### RAF PLANES IN ANDAMAN GROUP OF ISLANDS

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table, in pursuance of an assurance given by me on the 13th April, 1972 during supplementaries on Starred Question No. 395, a statement clarifying the information given by me regarding landing of R.A.F. planes in Andaman Group of Islands. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1872/72]

##### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ACT, EMERGENCY RISKS (UNDER-TAKINGS) INSURANCE ACT, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English Versions)

under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971 :—

- (i) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. S.O. 5571 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1971.
- (ii) The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 208 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1873/72]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971 :—

- (i) The Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. S.O. 5572 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1971.
- (ii) The Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 209 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1874/72]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 18 of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971 :—

- (i) S.O. 655 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1972.
- (ii) S.O. 656 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1875/72]

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at items (1), (2) and (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1876/72]

- (5) A copy of the Post Office Savings Banks (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 243 (E)

in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1877/72]

- (6) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4 (33)/67-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd March 1972, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941 as in force in the Union territory of Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1878/72]

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 263 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1972, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (n) G.S.R. 437 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1972, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1879/72]

- (8) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 436 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1972, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1880/72]

#### RESOLUTION RE. COMMITTEE TO REVIEW THE OPERATION OF PAYMENT OF BONUS ACT, 1965

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND RAHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. U-23018/1/72-WB dated the 28th April, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) constituting a Committee to review the operation of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1881/72]

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF GARDEN REACH WORKSHOPS LTD., CALCUTTA

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 [Placed in Library See No. LT-1882/72]

12.23 hrs.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR SPEAKER : The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Fifth Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each.—

|                                   |                                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Shri Ramachandran Kadannapali | 30th March to 18th April, 1972<br>(Fourth Session)  |
| (2) Shri Satish Chandra           | 18th April to 31st May, 1972<br>(Fourth Session)    |
| (3) Shri Vikram Mahajan           | 18th April to 8th May, 1972<br>(Fourth Session).    |
| (4) Shri Bishwanath Jhunjhunwala  | 28th March to 24th April, 1972<br>(Fourth Session)  |
| (5) Shri C. K. Jaffer Shaiet      | 24th March to 21st April, 1972<br>(Fourth Session). |
| (6) Shri Anant Prasad Sharma      | 24th April to 12th May, 1972<br>(Fourth Session)    |
| (7) Shri I. H. Gavit              | 21st April to 10th May, 1972<br>(Fourth Session)    |
| (8) Shri S. R. Darnani            | 5th April to 5th May, 1972<br>(Fourth Session)      |

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS Yes

MR. SPEAKER : The Members will be informed accordingly

12.24 hrs

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FOURTEENTH, FIFTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI M B RANA (Breach) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

- (1) (i) Seventeenth Report on Personnel Policies and Labour-Management Relations in Public Undertakings
- (ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

- (2) (i) Twenty-first Report "on Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

- (ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report

- (3) Fourteenth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-eighth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Bokaro Steel Limited.

- (4) Fifteenth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Ashoka Hotels Limited.

- (5) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee (1970-71) and (1971-72) relating to consideration and adoption of eleven Action Taken Reports.

- (6) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee (1970-71) and (1971-72) relating to Procedural and Miscellaneous matters.

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH  
REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Estimates Committee :—

- (1) (i) Thirteenth Report on the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Department of Family Planning)—Family Planning Programme.  
(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report
- (2) (i) Fourteenth Report on the Ministry of Foreign Trade—Export Promotion Measures, Commercial Publicity, Exhibitions and Trade Fairs.  
(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.
- (3) Lighterenth Report on the Ministry of Foreign Trade—Fca Board  
(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report

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## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIFTH, FORTYSEVENTH AND FORTY-  
EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :—

- (1) Twenty fifth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Seventeenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to Direct Taxes
- (2) Forty-seventh Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Sixteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1967-68 and Audit Report (Railways), 1969.
- (3) Forty-eighth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twentieth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

12 26 hrs.

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. Shri Chhotey Lal was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

श्री छोटे लाल (चैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चेयर को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जो मुझे यहाँ पर बोलने का समय दिया। मैं कल यहाँ पर अपने विचार उन लोगों के लिए व्यक्त कर रहा था जो कन्ट्रोलमेन्ट बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत कन्जर्वेन्सी स्वीपर्स के रूप में काम करते हैं। उनकी हालत यह है कि 30 साल की सर्विस के बाद जब उनको बैठा दिया जाता है तो उनके लिए किसी कम्पेन्सेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनकी सर्विस कन्डीशनज की ओर अन्य गमचारियों की तरह ध्यान दिया जाय, जिस तरह से आपने अन्य चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए सर्विस कन्डीशनज बनाई है, उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था उनके लिए होनी चाहिए। पेन्शनरीज की रिपोर्ट जो विचाराधीन है या जो आनेवाली है, मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से आग्रह करूँगा कि इन कन्जर्वेन्सी स्टाफ का मामला भी पेन्शनरीज को रेफर कर दिया जाय तब वे इनके बारे में भी अपनी रिपोर्ट दें।

मैंने यह भी जिक्र किया था कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से मिलिट्री की कुछ योग्य जमीन ऐसे लोगों को दी जाती है, जिनके पास पहले से ही भेती की काफी जमीन होती है। इलाहाबाद में मिलिट्री एस्टेट की काफी जमीन है, वह जमीन ऐसे लोगों को दी गई है जिनके पास सैकड़ों बीघे जमीन पहले से थी। वे भूमिहीन बन कर झूठा सर्टिफिकेट ले आते हैं। स्वामाधिक है कि परिवार से जमीन केवल एक आदमी के नाम होती है, वे उस परिवार के दूसरे सदस्य पटवारी से झूठा सर्टिफिकेट ले लेते हैं कि उनके नाम कोई जमीन नहीं है और उनको जमीन एलाट हो जाती है। मिलिट्री

[श्री छोटे लाल]

एस्टेट आफिसर, लखनऊ ने ऐसे बहुत से लोगो को सैकड़ों बीघे खेती दे दी है, जिनके पास पहले से खेती थी। इस प्रकार की घाबली बहा पर भूमिहीनो के साथ चल रही है। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि मिलिट्री की कृषि योग्य जमीन केवल भूमिहीनो को मिले और मिलिट्री यदि चाहे तो डिफेन्स पर्सोनल और जवानो को खेती के लिए दे।

मैंने कल एक बात यह भी कही थी कि मेरे क्षेत्र में मिला हुआ कैंन्टूनमेंट बाड का एरिया है, वहाँ पर एक मैकफर्सन-लेक है, जिसमें बरसात का वाफा पानी एम्ब्रित हो जाता है और ओवर-फ्लो होकर गंगा में बह जाता है। उसका रोकने के लिये एक बाध बना हुआ है, लेकिन 1948 में गंगा की बाढ़ में वह बाध टूट गया, उसके टूट जाने में अब वह पानी अकसर बह जाया करता है, जिसमें मछली पालने की योजना यदि डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री चाहे तो चला सकती है। इसमें सबम बड़ा फायदा यह होगा कि उस बाध के टूट जाने से जो समापवर्ती गांव के लोग शहर आते थे और बाध टूट जाने में जो रास्ता अवरोध हो गया था वह पुनः खुल जायगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय इस आर ध्यान दे। कैंन्टूनमेंट बोर्ड, इलाहाबाद, ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक योजना डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को भेजी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस पर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र विचार करे ताकि समीपवर्ती गांवों के लोगो को आने जाने की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगो को भी मिलिट्री में भरती किया जाय। उनके रजिर्वेशन को बाध करने के लिए यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री ने एफ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स बोर्ड कायम किया है, जो उनके हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए काम करेगा। मुझे आशा है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग, जो मेहनतकश इन्सान होते हैं, लेकिन गरीबी के कारण इतने कमजोर होते

हैं कि उनको कमजोर समझ कर मिलिट्री में भरती नहीं किया जाता है। मैं इस बात के लिए आप्रह्न करूँगा कि जब वे इतने मेहनतकश होते हैं, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए मिलिट्री में अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकते हैं, यदि उनको मौका दिया जाये और जो राशन मिलिट्री की ओर से दिया जाना है वह राशन जब उनको मिलेगा तो मुझे आशा है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग देश की सुरक्षा में भी किसी से पीछे नहीं रहेंगे। यदि आज वे कुछ कमजोर पाये जाते हैं तो केवल गरीबी के कारण। उनकी गरीबी के जो कारण हैं उन पर यदि भविष्य में बालन का मौका मिलेगा, मजदूरों के मंत्रालय के अनुदान के सम्बन्ध में तो मैं पूर्ण रूप से विस्तारपूर्वक बतला सकूँगा। आज मैं केवल यही चाहता हूँ कि डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगो का हर कैटेगरी में भरती किया जाये। आज की स्थिति में मेहनत का काम केवल स्वीकृत कर सकते हैं, दूसरी जाति के लोग नहीं कर सकते हैं इसलिए ज्यादातर देखा गया है कि जब कोटे की बात की जाती है तो उन तमाम मेहनतगरो को काउंट करके पूरा कोटा भरा हुआ बता दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार की घाबली जो तमाम मिनिस्ट्रीज में चल रही है शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कोटे के बारे में, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यही आप्रह्न करूँगा कि तमाम मिनिस्टर्स देखें इस बात को कि उनके अन्तर्गत जितने विभाग हैं उनमें जितने प्रकार को सर्विसेज हैं हर कैटेगरी में उनका रजिर्वेशन फुलफिल होना चाहिए। यदि अब तक नहीं हुआ है तो अब उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी आप्रह्न करूँगा कि डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत जो सिविलियन कर्मचारियों की यूनियन्स चल रही हैं उनमें कुछ ऐसी यूनियन्स हैं जो इनटक यूनियन कहलाती हैं, उनको मान्यता नहीं दी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको मान्यता दी जाये।

अगर उनको मान्यता नहीं दी जायेगी तो उनकी सविस् कम्प्रीमिन्स और उनके हितों की रक्षा नहीं हो पायेगी। वे हमेशा सरकार के सहयोग में रहते हैं इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि इन्टरनैशियनल को जरूर मान्यता दे और उनके हितों की रक्षा करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों को पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHIRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah)  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, this time the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence are presented in a different context. Last year great events have taken place. The new nation of Bangla Desh has emerged and Pakistan has been disintegrated. India played a very great and positive role in the fight against Pakistani aggression and defended its independence and security and also made a contribution to the freedom struggle of the people of Bangla Desh. Naturally, in this new context, the question of Defence has to be considered in its proper perspective and outlook.

The great event which took place last year has changed the correlation of forces in the entire sub-continent. On its eastern border India has got a new neighbour who is friendly to India, and because Pakistan has been recently disintegrated, its power to attack has far more weakened. The main thing is that the conspiracy of American imperialism was defeated and it received a big set back. Moreover, the great victory of the freedom struggle of the people of Bangla Desh has created and strengthened the new force of democracy which is now playing its great role even inside Pakistan. So, the question of national defence, if we take it in its proper perspective, must be viewed not in terms of any short-term programme but from the long-term proper perspective.

Some Members here raised the slogan of making nuclear weapons. They have demanded that India should go nuclear. I do not agree with them. I support the stand taken by the Government of India that India will use atom and other forces for peaceful purposes and they will not go to nuclear weapons. To go to nuclear weapons and further strengthening of the Defence Forces so that India can become competent to counter the forces of American imperialism, if it becomes the coming perspective, I think it will be a direction towards a

wrong path. Our main emphasis should be to create conditions both in the sub-continent and around for a stable peace and in this respect, the initiative taken by the Government of India to come to terms with Pakistan and to normalise relations with China and other neighbouring countries is a correct stand and we support this stand. All efforts must be concentrated to have a lasting peace with Pakistan and because of the growth of forces of democracy which are asserting themselves in Pakistan, if we take a correct stand, there is every likelihood and possibility that a lasting peace with Pakistan may be achieved.

A similar initiative must be taken to normalise relations with China which, the Government of India has already stated, they are interested to do. By these efforts if we create conditions in India and around, then the question of going to nuclear path is not at all necessary and the perspective in that respect should be more and more to turn towards policies and gradually reduce the expenditure on defence.

India is committed to peace and a country like India where the problem of poverty is so vast and the magnitude of unemployment is so big and when the economy is facing a crisis, the burden of making nuclear weapons will become so heavy on the economy that it cannot bear that burden. In the conditions as they exist to-day when the crisis in the economy has not been solved, if India takes to that path, the entire economy will collapse and if in a country its economy collapses, social tensions are bound to develop inside the country and in that case, however sophisticated weapons our Defence Forces might possess, the defence will not be strengthened but, on the other hand, it is bound to be weakened on account of internal factors. Ultimately, it is not the weapons that decide the future of a country. In the ultimate analysis, it is the people who decide the entire future of a country. See the fight in South Viet Nam. They are fighting with the most powerful imperialist country, American imperialism, which has nuclear weapons. But, American imperialism has both faced with such a steep resistance that day by day they are being forced to quit that country. This example shows that if the people are totally united for a great cause, for the defence and independence of their country, nuclear weapons cannot put them under slavery or bondage. That determination of a nation or a country is the main force.



[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

So, in this respect, our point of view is that India must have before it a perspective of stabilising peace in this region including Indian ocean. That does not mean that peace will come automatically because there is American imperialism whose conspiracy has not yet been stopped. Their Seventh Fleet was sent to the Indian Ocean. If we are to counter the force of the Seventh Fleet, we have no such resources by which we can counter militarily the strength of the Seventh Fleet, but our moral superiority and the cause for which we have stood up are far more powerful than the Seventh Fleet and nuclear weapons and America had to leave the Indian ocean with the Seventh Fleet. Now they have taken to the Bay of Tonking. It is being used against Vietnamese people. Moreover the forces of peace are stronger and India is now in pact with the Soviet Union, and you have seen how the Soviet Union has played a role when the Seventh Fleet entered the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. So the forces of imperialism that are out to destroy the urges of independence and liberation can be countered by these forces both nationally and internationally, these forces have grown in the past, they are growing and developing. Taking into consideration the conditions of South East Asia as it is today taking into consideration the victory in Bangladesh,—as well as the advancing march of the people of Vietnam,—if you take into consideration the total correlation of all these things,—I think, we can say with confidence that we need not go to the path of nuclear weapons.

We must have a perspective to build up India by removing poverty, by removing unemployment by making the Indian economy free from crisis so that India can stand on its own feet and can advance as a nation which is self-sufficient and its economy more strengthened. In order to do that this burden of heavy defence expenditure must be gradually reduced. That perspective must be there. But I do not see that perspective in the report presented to us. On the other hand, from a narrow angle of the Defence Forces, the suggestion is given that more sophisticated weapons are necessary to face the present situation, and because the amount sanctioned is not sufficient for that, this strategy is to be operated, and sophistication of machineries to be effected. About the defence expenditure a comparison is given in this book. In 1970,

India's expenditure on defence was computed at 3.4% GNP. Out of 56 countries of the world for which data on defence expenditure is readily available, 31 countries spent more than 3.4%. Of the 20 countries which spent less than India's percentage in that year, 13 have mutual security arrangements with one or the other of the super-powers. If we call Russia to be a super power, then Russia is our friend and with the help of the Soviet Union we can counter the blackmailing by American imperialism. So there is no need to increase the defence expenditure more and more because our economy is in a condition where it cannot bear the heavy strain of this defence expenditure because more defence expenditure means more taxes on the masses, and since we are still living in a capitalistic society where big business is being boosted in all possible ways this defence expenditure or at least a good part of it is being pocketed by these private companies and big business. I shall come to that later on.

Then we have the argument that none of the other countries has had to face five aggressions in such a short time and so on. All these arguments are there in respect of this higher percentage of defence expenditure. But my point is that we must have a perspective for developing the Indian sub-continent and its neighbouring areas as a long standing zone of peace, and our entire efforts must be concentrated in that direction. I am glad that the Government of India have taken initiative in this matter and we hope that they will succeed.

But the general trend in regard to Indian defence expenditure is that it has been increasing gradually. While in 1960-61 it was Rs 280 crores, now it has come to Rs 1408 crores. There has been such a big rise in defence expenditure, and the tendency is to increase this more and more. This means that the fight against poverty and unemployment will remain only on paper and will never materialise and the entire economy will go down. It is in this socio-economic background that the entire defence system should be studied. The defence forces can be strengthened if the entire people are free from the problems of poverty and unemployment and crisis, and they are imbued with the pious ideals of defending their own country and securing their independence. But that does not mean that we shall have to give up our

vigilance. Vigilance must be there because there is American imperialism. The real force behind the Pakistan Government was American imperialism. American imperialism is the main enemy of the entire people of the world. In order to defeat their conspiracy, we must be constantly vigilant. There are reasons for being vigilant, because particularly in the Indian Ocean, at Diego Garcia there is the US base, and they may use that base for their nefarious games. In Madagascar there are British and American bases. In order to keep the Indian Ocean completely free from these sources of conspiracy, we shall have to take proper initiative and to mobilise the other countries around the Indian Ocean so that they can jointly put pressure on the imperialist forces, particularly American imperialism so that America may not use the Indian Ocean for their imperialist purposes out of power rivalries.

I find from the papers that the Nixon Administration has asked the Congress for \$34,000 dollars for military assistance grant to India, and 243,000 dollars for similar aid for Pakistan during the fiscal year 1973 as part of its security assistance programme to bolster up the self-defence capabilities of their own allies as well as to meet the crisis situation. They are trying to pose themselves as friends of India now. This is their tactics, manoeuvre, trying to win over again the support of India, and there lies our fear. The Government may not agree, but our fear is that—

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I am concluding with one or two points more. So, Government must not take America to be a friend. They must be careful about that.

Defence must be absolutely free from foreign dependence. Still, there is large dependence regarding defence equipment and materials and weapons. That has been admitted by the Government but no steps so far have been taken to completely make the Indian defence free from imperialist dependence.

Secondly, this monopoly of private capitalists must not be entertained in any way. For instance, defence clothings and other materials are supplied by private companies in Moradabad and Kirkee. I got reports

that even ammunition shells are being manufactured by private companies. Mafatlals supply tarpaulins and tents. This is big business. Mahindra and Mahindra supply jeeps. Tatas are supplying trucks. I got a report that Per truck, the Tatas are making a profit of Rs 4,000, whereas for defence expenditure the poor man is being taxed. Out of the tax paid by the poor man, the other big monopolists are making huge profits. It has become a source of huge profits. This is how the country's economy is operating in India today through its defence programmes.

Another thing is about disparity. Last time also I raised this question of disparity between the officers and the jawans. I see one figure here : the annual income including allowances of the Secretary of the Defence Ministry is Rs. 1,44,000. This is equivalent to the salary of 136 Class IV employees. Why should there be so big a disparity in today's India? Some disparities may continue to remain ; true ; but this big disparity must be reduced. This is an old heritage and tradition which you are still maintaining.

You have helped Bangla Desh in their struggle for freedom and democracy. When the whole of India was behind you, when the workers were raising the production, at that time, you also found that those workers and employees were increasing production for helping the struggle for freedom of Bangla Desh. But at that time also, the defence employees were sacked from the services. This is the old bureaucratic attitude taken by this Ministry of Defence.

I have told this to our Defence Minister. His reply was the same old bureaucratic reply. Invoking section 311 as per the power of the President, 32 employees have been dismissed in West Bengal, and they have not been given a chance to represent their cases. There are reports of victimisation also from other places, and there are also reports of discrimination.

This morning, some fellow came to me. I am simply referring to what he has given. I do not know its detailed implication. It says that EEOs appointed to civilian jobs against vacancies were denied the benefits both of pay and seniority for the period of service rendered by them. Some pay benefits have been given, but not seniority. There has been a discrimination in that those who are appointed in previously fixed vacancies are given higher emoluments than others.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

I shall draw the attention of the Minister and request him to enquire into it. I do not know the details about it.

My last point is that in the case of the Defence Ministry there must be proper perspective, keeping in view the task faced by the whole nation regarding the removal of poverty and unemployment. Keeping peace should be our sole aim and gradually we must reduce the expenditure on defence.

**SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Visakhapatnam) :** Sir, I come from Visakhapatnam and it is very near this port that a submarine was sunk in the Bay of Bengal during the last war. Without a strong Indian Navy in Visakhapatnam, it will not have any protection. Therefore, after the Bangla Desh struggle, I feel that the Navy should be given more importance. It should be remembered that a modern Navy is needed for India not only to protect our country's coasts but also our trade ships and other vessels when they are outside the country.

Army, Navy and the Air Force are the three wings of our defence apparatus. After what we have seen in Bangla Desh, I feel that the Navy and Air Force should be given greater priority that had been given so far. As far as Navy is concerned, we have three ship-building yards—Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, Mazgaon docks in Bombay and the Naval Dockyard at Cochin. I think that we should increase our shipbuilding capacity. The other day I asked the Minister of Shipping as to when we were going to build bigger ships in India. He then said that there was a proposal to build ships of 60,000 tonnes in Cochin. I do not know when it will come up. Visag and Mazgaon docks should be able to build larger navalcraft than they have been doing so far. Sometime back the Mazgaon dock built 3000 tonnes ship. I think the Mazgaon docks build one ship every five years for the Navy.

But, I am afraid, this is too little for our naval building programme. I demand that another shipyard be built for meeting the requirements of the navy.

13 hrs.

INS Vikrant, our aircraft carrier, is 20 years old. Now the cost has gone up so much that even a Leander class ship will cost as much as Vikrant cost us. Therefore, the navy must have ship-building facility attached to the navy so that we will be able to build our

own naval craft. Secondly, it will be much cheaper than getting them from the foreign countries. As a matter of fact, even though the Hindustan Ship-building Yard is making ships, the turbo-engines are not being made in India. The turbo-engines for the ships made here are imported from a friendly country like Poland. We cannot always depend on foreign countries for our defence purposes. Poland may be friendly with us today. But we do not know what will happen tomorrow. We must assume that it is just like playing chess with a friend. He may become an enemy tomorrow. So, we should not depend on any country for our shipping facilities. Take, for example, Japan which is the biggest ship-building country in the world. It depends on no one except itself. Japan has been able to achieve great progress in the world because it did not depend on anybody. Even today the Hindustan Ship-yard will not be able to meet all the requirements of the navy.

Therefore, I may be permitted to point out that the Indian Navy would be able to build its own ships more efficiently than is built today by Hindustan Ship-yard.

In conclusion, I would like to say something about the Indian Air Force. Indian Air Force is a mighty service. I do not think it should be combined with the Indian Navy. We should have a first class maritime aerial survey service. As a matter of fact, the maritime aerial survey service is one of the most backward services in the whole of India. I find that the maritime aerial survey service has been using only Constellation, the old type four-engined piston plane. Its speed is only 310 miles per hour whereas most of our present jet planes have a speed of not less than 500 miles per hour. I was surprised to hear that the maritime aerial survey service of India was using only Constellations. I am told that the Constellation plane is not used by any civil airlines in the world. It is used only by our maritime aerial survey service. I want this service to be modernised with all the latest equipments.

Then, it is only in England and India that this maritime aerial survey service is managed by the air force on behalf of the navy. In the United States and USSR the maritime aerial survey service is manned by the navy. I am making this suggestion that it should be manned by the navy because I want the Indian navy to be modernised.

As a matter of fact, the Indian Navy is 20 years old. It may be that an individual may reach majority at the age of 21. But a navy cannot afford to have ships which have attained majority, namely, 20 years old. Our ships are already over 20 years old. In the USSR fleet the oldest ship is only 10 years old. I do not know if it is possible for us in India to have oldest ships which are only ten years old but I feel that we should learn a lesson from USSR, so far as younger ships are concerned.

It is already ten minutes past one and I do not know whether you are going to adjourn the House for lunch.

MR. SPEAKER : If he will take only another two or three minutes he may conclude now.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : I will take only another three minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : If he feels so, he may speak sitting. I would not mind it.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : I am strong enough to stand and speak.

MR. SPEAKER : If at any time you feel like sitting, you may sit and speak.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : I have only two more points.

As far as the defence services are concerned, the people are retired at the age of 35 or 40. I feel that the Government of India should pay them a little more than they do now. I am told that the case has been referred to the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission will take its own time, may be two or three years, if not more. So, instead of waiting for that report, they should be paid more than what they are paid at the moment. At present a jawan gets Rs. 70 to 100, which is a very meagre amount considering the fact that they are looking after the security of the country. It should be increased.

Then, the Defence Ministry is now part of the Government of India and it is manned by the civilians. I have nothing against the civilians, being a civilian myself. But I do not think we can have a well-organised defence service unless some people from the army, air force and navy are associated with the Defence Ministry. Now, just like the postal or education department, it is manned by IAS people. That should change. I would

suggest that officers of the rank of Major and above, when they retire from active service, they should be enrolled in the Defence Ministry so that their vast experience and technical knowledge can be used for the benefit of our defence services. With these words, I support these demands.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chintamani Panigrahi. He will continue his speech after lunch.

13.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till  
Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five  
minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

I congratulate the bold political and military leadership of our country who made possible liberation of Bangla Desh, liberation of the exploited millions of Bangla Desh, in such a short time. I am happy to read from the Report of the Ministry that, so far as Defence is concerned, they have kept our perspective very clear. They have said :

“In a democratic polity, the armed forces are an instrument of the political policy of the Government and must, therefore, reflect the nation's political style and ideology in actual operations.”

I am very happy that the Perspective for overall defence has been kept very clear in this largest democracy of the world. The decision-making power in this country is left with the political leadership and it was so ably managed—the political leadership and the military leadership worked in close co-operation with each other last year and made possible the greatest success that we achieved.

The situation in Asia and in the South-East Asia, nearer our home, is changing very fast. When we discuss the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry, we have to be anxious to know whether this Ministry is keeping these new alignments that have taken

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

place in Asia in its view while up-dating our country's defence plans and projects. In this connection I would like to quote from the famous book, *Leviathan*, by Mr. Hobbes. He has written an interesting thing about war and peace. I think, it is very pertinent here. I quote :

"For war consisteth not in battle only, or the act of fighting; but in a tract of time wherein the will to contend by battle is sufficiently known; and, therefore, the notion of time is to be considered in the nature of war as it is in the nature of weather. For as the nature of foul weather lieth not in a shower or two of rain but in an inclination thereto of many days together; so the nature of war consisteth not in actual fighting but in the known disposition thereto during all the time there is no assurance to the contrary. And all other time is peace time."

I think, in this context, we shall have to review our defence in the coming year and also see what steps we have taken to up-date our defence preparedness. All these years we have been comparing our military notes with those of Pakistan—how many fighter planes Pakistan has, how many tanks, they have, how many anti-aircraft missiles Pakistan has, and so on. We are comparing notes with Pakistan's defence potential. We are really happy that, so far as Pakistan's defence potential is concerned, we stand today at a superior footing, and actually we are superior. But, after the emergence of Bangla Desh and the role that we played in Bangla Desh, the situation in Asia is different now, and a new balance of power is emerging in which the role that India is going to play will be vital. We should not rest satisfied with comparing ourselves only with Pakistan now onwards. There is a kind of thinking in the Defence Ministry, may be some people there are saying this, that Mr. Bhutto is a good man and, therefore, if we do not help him now out of his trouble with Gen. Tikka Khan, may be Gen. Tikka Khan may take over. A kind of psychology, a kind of working of formula is being evolved somewhere in some sections of the Ministry; 'let us try to salvage Mr. Bhutto now; otherwise there will be a military take-over in Pakistan and conflict with India'. However, it is a matter of political judgment. Here I would like to say that if any of us is thinking that Pakistan's military power has

been completely damaged, if any such impression is created anywhere, I think, it is not quite correct. What we have damaged is Pakistan's mischief-making power and not its military might, because Pakistan was clever enough not to put in all its military might in the recent conflict. Whatever Pakistan has lost, it has recouped it and to-day Pakistan's military might is well-consolidated, and if we look to the developments of the last three or four months—may be Mr. Bhutto may now be yearning for peace—but the very fact is that Pakistan is re-arming itself with tremendous speed and is trying to recoup and collect arms and gifts of arms from all sources. It is no use saying that we can manufacture our arms while Pakistan may not be able to manufacture arms. But it may get a number of gifts of arms, and countries are there to gift arms to Pakistan.

Therefore, we shall have to measure our role in the new alignment and that alignment is that China has emerged as one of most powerful forces of Asia and China has developed itself completely—I do not know what is the information our Ministry has—but today China has completely developed itself into an operative nuclear power. I say 'operative'. Then Japan is also emerging as one of the most powerful factors in the Asian continent and with its massive economic growth, one of the largest possibly in the century, the Japanese Government is thinking of switching over its economic strength to military field, and I have no doubt, and I can say that in the coming two or three years Japan is going to become a nuclear power. Therefore, in the Asian continent, to-day there are four nuclear powers operating. One is the USA, second is China the third is Japan which is emerging and the fourth is the USSR. Therefore, I was always pleading for India going nuclear. Sometime ago, our hon. Minister, Shuklaji, which answering to one of my questions, said 'We are reviewing our defence preparedness in view of Chinese emergence as a nuclear power.' He cannot give us secrets, but what we want to know is that there is no option to India. Some friends say, 'Why do you want to go nuclear? Sir, nuclear power is nothing but a political power. You are not going to launch a nuclear war . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur) : We should not talk of going nuclear. We cannot maintain it. It is a very costly affair.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Unfortunately, I have no time to convince him why India should go unclear. It will require ten hours to discuss this matter . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : And you have taken nearly ten minutes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : At least 18 minutes should be given to me. Eight minutes more please.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; That will be at the expense of your Party.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Therefore, I am just putting before you in brief that these are the emerging patterns and there is no option to us but to try to develop India as quickly as possible as a nuclear power.

The region to which India belongs has now become an area of hot controversy of super powers, and I am happy to note that the Defence Ministry's note takes note of the problems of the Indian Ocean and how to keep it free from the power rivalry of the great naval powers of the world. I hope the Ministry is trying to pursue it, because that is the aspiration of the Indian people and the people of all the states surrounding the Indian Ocean.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the defence allocations. Out of Rs. 1200 crores, you have allotted about Rs. 500 crores to the Army, about Rs. 400 crores to the Air Force and may be another Rs. 100 crores to the Navy. This is an imbalance. In view of the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean it is necessary on our part to see that the Indian Navy is strengthened and is converted into a class one Navy. I do not know what the thinking is on the part of the Government with regard to maintaining a large standing army of one million and increasing its numbers. Its fire power must be increased ; its mobility must be increased. We could have reached Dacca within 7 days. How is it we could not go to Dacca in 14 days ? It is because there was no mobility. For example, in other countries, in Europe and in the Soviet Union, they could go for 50 to 60 miles per day. We could not do that. So, we have to improve our mobility.

We have to attain full production targets of all the defence production factories. No capacity should be idle. Why cannot we have

a kind of ship-to-air and air-to-air missile divisions. Why should there not be a separate missile division so that you may reduce your dependence on the standing army, so that you may increase the combat power and striking power ? These are matters to be considered and I hope that Government are giving due consideration to this problem.

This morning only we were discussing the proposal of the HAL for going in for TV sets. HAL has a capacity which is not being utilised. There is idle capacity. Last year the production was of the order of Rs. 6 crores ; this year this is going to be Rs. 3 crores, The capacity is not going to be fully utilised. Private parties are getting the licence. HAL has applied for licence which is pending for the past 2 years. This is going for the private sector. This should not happen. The full capacity should be utilised. Even in respect of the P & T Department, they are going for their electronic apparatus and they are going in for their own separate plants and they are not placing orders with HAL. There should be better coordination between these various Ministries. Whatever installed capacity is there in our country should be utilised properly. There should be no idle capacity at all. I hope the Defence Production Units will give the topmost priority to the utilisation of the full capacity of our defence production units.

Regarding tanks, you will be surprised to know that Rumania, with 1,30,000 soldiers has got 1700 large and medium tanks whereas we have got 1200 tanks for an army of one million. Both the ship-to-air and air-to-air missiles should be produced in large numbers and our navy should be modernised and our fleet should increase in strength.

After the emergence of Bangladesh we have got a new responsibility. Perhaps Ceylon may ask and perhaps Nepal may also ask for our help and other countries may also seek our help. Therefore; we shall have to reshape our defence preparedness and programmes, keeping in view all those changes. I hope the Defence Minister is also aware of these new responsibilities.

The Defence Ministry has taken up a project of having a Naval Training Institute at Chilka in Orissa State. The work has started. Anyway, it is not proceeding well. People are not able to get adequate compensation. They are going to be vacated from their villa-



[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

ges ; their lands are to be acquired. They have to move to new sites and houses built there. All these things are to be looked into.

Regarding Naval Shipyard, I wish to say this. Orissa has a long coast. In India from the West to the East we have got a long sea-coast and after the emergence of Bangladesh and the power rivalry of super powers in the Indian Ocean, it is necessary that we should have a strong naval centre in Chilka besides the Naval wing at Vizag. The Orissa coastline is very big extending between Calcutta and Vizag. It is necessary that Government should also look into the possibility of developing this centre as a naval shipyard. Orissa itself was once a maritime State and it is our request that this should be developed. With these words I support the demands.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) :** I would like to begin by congratulating the Defence Ministry and the Armed Forces on the first-class job that they have done. I would also like to congratulate the Ministry on the report that it has produced because it has adopted a new line and has become less secretive. In particular, I would say that the chapters on National Security and Planning and Management deserve to be read with great care. They give an admirably objective account of the events that led to the establishment of Bangla Desh, the careful planning and thought which went into the building up of an efficient fighting machine ; all that is instructive. But it is ironical that we need an emergency in order to bring out the best in us. However, the chapter on planning ends to my mind on a rather unsatisfactory note. Let me quote para 33 which is in the nature of a summing up of this chapter. It says :

"With major changes in our strategic environment, it has become necessary to review the basic assumptions of Defence Plans. The current uncertainties on the western border complicate the process of review. The threats to our security in the new strategic environment are being appraised and action has been initiated to update and revise our Roll-on-Plans."

I think the Ministry could have been some what more specific and it was quite unnecessary to my mind to have been unduly cautious.

Mr. Bhutto has let it be known that he is on the way to building up what he calls the finest fighting machine in Asia. Newspaper reports, not only reports in our journals but journals abroad have also stated that Pakistan has already raised two new divisions fully equipped. For these new divisions, the requisite equipment has probably come from China, and the USA also must have sent whatever it could through the Arab countries and possibly also Iran. If we were to release the prisoners of war, as sooner or later we shall have to release, then too there will be no lack of equipment to arm them and that would mean another two or three divisions, and that would really change the position of military strength on the western front.

Is Mr. Bhutto doing all this for the fun of it ? Mr. Bhutto may appear to be talking nonsense at times, but it is clear now that it is purposive nonsense that he talks. We can see it from the way he has succeeded in giving to his country on interim Constitution and the removal of martial law, and that is why we are not yet giving up the state of emergency, understandably because of Pakistan's postures. So, Mr. Bhutto must have some definite purpose in strengthening himself militarily. If it is an innocent purpose, then it may be that he wishes to be in a position to negotiate with us from strength. But if it is not so innocent a purpose, then he is clearly planning for a short and swift war in the hope of getting something to satisfy the shattered ego of Pakistan. The appointment of Gen. Tikka Khan, knowing quite well how such an appointment would be regarded in Bangla Desh, was a deliberate risk that he took. Why did he take this risk ? He wanted the Armed Forces to be made into a really strong fighting force to be trained properly and put on a war footing. And that is what Gen. Tikka Khan, I am sure, is now engaged on. Neither Mr. Bhutto nor Pakistan has shown any signs of giving up their hostile attitude towards India. In these circumstances, what should we be doing ? There should be clearly no complacency. I have little doubt that the fighting machinery created by us for the last war has not been dismantled already. I hope that we are vigilant. I am sure that we are—and are determined to see that we make good with all speed the losses that were sustained by us in arms and equipment, in aircraft and fighting ships. But then merely making good

would not be enough. We have to strengthen ourselves, for, as I have just now pointed out Pakistan is fast making itself much stronger than we are. We must recognise that. Whatever happens, now that Bangla Desh is out of the way, we shall have to keep ourselves strong on our northern frontier too, because, in any future conflict we must expect China not to remain silent, not necessarily to come out in the open but certainly to carry out operations which would keep our men busy and would not enable us to withdraw them in order to face the Pakistani forces.

This is the reason why, I think, there is some justification for what is implied in the report that the defence services need to be provided with larger funds, more adequate funds. Why have they not said so quite openly and clearly? Because there is an absolute necessity now—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It is absolutely imperative that we strengthen ourselves, with the most efficient equipment and most efficient aircraft and strengthen our Navy too which has not only a long coastline to secure but also certainly has a role to play in the Indian Ocean.

I imagine that it is a recognition of this situation that has led Government to keep the team of the three Armed Forces Chiefs together and order Gen. Manekshaw to remain at his post. The terms of the order may not be altogether happy. Moreover, why there has been so much delay in making up its mind? It is unfortunate that Government should have displayed so much indecision in this matter. Indecisiveness has fortunately not been a characteristic of our Government at least during the past year in the prosecution of the war or the relations in regard to Pakistan. What has happened has not had a good effect psychologically on our armed forces.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member must conclude now.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Just a few minutes ; I am finishing. It is clear that Government must proceed to ensure that our Air Force has additional aircraft of the right kind wherever they can be had without delay. I make this point emphatically because time is of the essence. So also should our Navy's

modernisation proceed with utmost expedition. Similarly, our armed forces must have all that is necessary to make it a most effective and most powerful mobile striking force. There can be no question, at this moment, of worrying about being self-reliant, etc., for the danger to our security is very real and immediate.

There is nothing of a panic in what I am saying. But we must face facts and the realities however much we may wish for peace and friendship. But just as you cannot clap with one hand, so also you cannot have peace and friendship just because you desire it. Mr. Bhutto must also show by his action and behaviour that he means what he says when he asked for peace.

There is no time now and therefore I will not say what I wanted to say regarding nuclear weapons. There is a good deal which has been said here about it. I should say this much that the time has come for us to make a fresh appraisal of this question. There is no reason why Government should fight shy of giving its reasons for saying that it relies on conventional weapons and that it is sufficient. It has never yet shown why it is that nuclear weapons are something which we should keep away from. Conventional weapons are also destructive. War itself means destruction of human beings and property and nuclear weapons mean more destruction. But it does give you the power of deterrence. Recent war has shown us that with poor capacity to deter somebody we shall not be able to discharge our duty or duties that are going to be forced on us and which we shall have to face.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बाज हम सदन में अपने देश के सुरक्षा बजट पर बहस कर रहे हैं। मैं इस अवसर पर अपनी तरफ से और अपने दिल की ओर से उन तमाम जल, थल और वायु सेना के अफसरों और जवानों को, जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई में अपनी जान गंवाई, क़ान्तिकारी अभिनन्दन करता हूँ और साथ ही साथ उन तमाम लोगों के प्रति आभार प्रदर्शित करना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने 14 दिन की लड़ाई में बहुत मेहनत से काम किया और जीत हासिल की। जिससे हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा अपने देश में ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया में बढ़ी।



[श्री सर्जू पांडे]

मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है जब हमारे कुछ माथी एटमबम की बात करते हैं और वह चाहते हैं कि अगर हमको शक्तिशाली बनना है तो तभी बनेंगे जब हमारे पाम एटमबम होगा। जैसा कि आप देख रहे हैं कि अमरीका के पाम इतने एटमिक हथियार हैं मगर फिर भी बियतनाम का लड़ाई में उसकी क्या दुर्दशा हो रही है। इसको देखने के बाद भी हमारे मित्रों की आत्मे नहीं खूबती। 12 वर्षों से सारी मानवता की हत्या करने के बाद सारी दुनिया के सामने अमरीका के लोग जितने नगे हुए हैं उतना कोई अन्य देश नहीं हुआ होगा, और उनके मारे हथियार धरे के धरे रह गये हैं और बहादुर बियतनाम की जनता के सामने उनकी एक नहीं चली। आज की लड़ाई में हथियार नहीं बल्कि मनोबल और देश की एकता चाहिए। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि हथियार भी चाहिये, उनमें हम आत्म निर्भर बनें, लेकिन साथ ही देश का पुनर्निर्माण भी उनका ही आवश्यक है, और उस पर भी उनका ही बल दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि हथियार नहीं लेना चाहिये, अगर इस तरह के हथियार बनाने में कोई लाभ नहीं है जिनसे हम जीत प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

सुरक्षा फैक्ट्रियों में जो टैंक बने हैं, खास तौर से आबाही में बने टैंक वे किसी भी तरह से और मुल्कों के टैंकों से कम अच्छे साबित नहीं हुए हैं। और भी जो हथियार हमने बनाये हैं उनमें हम आत्म निर्भर हो रहे हैं, और जो समाजवादी देशों में सुलह हुई है उससे अपने देश में आधुनिक हथियार तैयार कर सकते हैं जिनमें दुनिया का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, और आधुनिकतम हवाई जहाज और हथियारों का निर्माण कर सकते हैं, और हम किसी देश में कमजोर नहीं रह सकते हैं।

चूँकि हमारे देश ने एक नयी दिशा दी है, हमने देश में मेक्यूलेरिज्म और समाजवाद, प्रजातन्त्र का मार्ग दिया है इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि अपनी फौजों का गठन इस प्रकार करें

जो उस दिशा के अनुकूल हो। मुझे जानकर दुख होता है कि आज भी हमारी फौजों का नाम जातियों के आधार पर रखा जाता है, जैसे राजपूत रेजीमेन्ट, जाट रेजीमेन्ट। इस प्रकार के नाम रखना शर्मनाक है। ऐसे देश में जिसने अपना एक तौर तरीका बनाया है उसमें इस तरह की चीजों को बन्द करना चाहिये, अब उनका कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। अब समय आ गया है कि हम इस तरह के नाम न रखें। और अगर रेजीमेन्टों का नाम रखना ही है तो देश के बड़े नेताओं के नाम पर रखा जाना चाहिए, जैसे मुभाष रेजीमेन्ट। मगर जातियों के नाम पर इस तरह की चीजों का बन्द कर देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो लोग मुख्यता कारखानों में और दूसरी जगह हमारे हरिजन और बैकवर्ड जातियों के लोग काम करते हैं उनको उनका उचित स्थान नहीं मिलता है। खुद इस मंत्रालय ने जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है उसमें लिखा है, मैं आपको आपकी अनुमति में उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ।

समिति को यह देखकर खेद हुआ है कि अभी तक रक्षा सम्बन्धी सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी उपक्रमों में स्नातक इंजीनियरों के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये उम्मीदवारों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या नाममात्र की है। समिति को इस बात का और भी खेद है कि हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा परीक्षा/साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाये गये अनुसूचित जातियों के 43 उम्मीदवारों में से, जिनके पास प्रथम श्रेणी की डिग्रियां थी, स्नातक इंजीनियर के रूप में केवल एक उम्मीदवार का चयन किया गया।" यह स्थिति समाप्त होनी चाहिए, और जो हमारे देश में इनका उचित स्थान है वह प्राप्त होना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से हमारी सरकार ने रक्षा उत्पादन को बढ़ावा दिया है। लेकिन आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि इस रक्षा उत्पादन

बोर्ड में उन लोगों का कोई स्थान नहीं है जो उत्पादन का कार्य करते हैं। अब समय आ गया है कि रक्षा उत्पादन बोर्ड में उन कर्मचारियों को स्थान दिया जाय ताकि वह अनुभव कर सकें कि हम भी देश के एक अंग हैं और हम उसके लिए कार्य करते हैं। हमको सेना को सिर्फ हुकम का बश नहीं रखना चाहिये। वह जमाना चला गया जब हुकम के बदे बनाकर फौजियों को रखा जाता था। आज के जमाने में उनको सही मानने में इसका ज्ञान होना चाहिए कि हम किस लिए लड़ रहे हैं और हमारा उद्देश्य क्या है। इसलिए जो लोग कारखाना में काम करते हैं उनको उस बोर्ड में अवश्य रखना चाहिए।

इसी तरह न पूना में सुरक्षा मंत्रों जो न खुद जा कर के सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों के बीच में बहुत सारे आवासन दिये हैं, मुझे मालूम है कि उमरा पानन भी यह कर रहे हैं। एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिनम्बर 1971 में इंडस्ट्रियल साउमिन की मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें कुछ निर्णय लिये गये थे, अभी तक यह निर्णय लागू नहीं हुए हैं। सरकार को चाहिए उन निर्णयों को जल्दी लागू करे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में और पाकिस्तान में जो बर्ताव चल रही है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ, और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन तमाम देशों से जो कि हमारी सीमा पर हैं, जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश हैं, उनसे हमारी मित्रता होनी चाहिए। उन लोगों की तरफ से जो युद्ध घोषणा किया करते हैं, दिन भर भाषण किया करते हैं सावधान रहना है। यह आप जान लीजिये कि जब तक साम्राज्यवादी और पूँजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था कायम है, युद्ध का खतरा हमेशा रहेगा। मगर आज शांति की शक्तियाँ मजबूत हैं। युद्ध का नारा देने वाले कौन लोग हैं? वे वही हैं जो मुनाफाखोरी और लूट मचाने वाले हैं। इसलिये हम ऐसे तत्वों से सावधान रहना चाहिये, और दुनिया के उन तमाम शांति की शक्तियों से कब से कब मिलाकर चलना चाहिये, जो दुनिया के निर्माण के लिये, शांति स्थापना के लिये लड़ रही हैं,

और मैं समझता हूँ कि समाजवादी देशों से इसका आदर्श सीखा जा सकता है। एक देश चीन जरूर है जो कि पागल हुआ है। अब सी में से एक पागल हुआ ही करता है, मगर शांति की शक्तियाँ आज मजबूत हैं, और जो बाग मीगर्स हैं उनके बहुवाधे में हमें नहीं जाना चाहिये। आज पाकिस्तान सिर्फ अकेले भुट्टो ही नहीं है, उस देश में जनता भी है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि सारी की सारी जनता भी भुट्टो के इशारे पर चलने वाली नहीं है। यही नहीं आज वहाँ भी भुट्टो का विरोध हो रहा है। और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के लोग दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ायेगे तो यह हमारे लिये गौरव की बात होगी।

हमारा कानपुर का जा कारखाना है एच० ए० एन० उसमें ऐवरा 748 के विस्तार का जरूरत है क्योंकि यह हमारे प्रदेश में एक मात्र कारखाना है और उसका विस्तार होने से लाजिमा तौर पर हमारा सुरक्षा को बल मिलगा और हमारा प्रदेश भी आगे बढ़ेगा।

बहुत सारे कर्मचारी, स्वामतीय में बगान में 32 कर्मचारी निगले जा चुके हैं, इसी तरह से जबलपुर में 6 कर्मचारी निलंबित किये गये हैं। एच० ए० एन० कानपुर में भी 4 आदमी निकाले गये हैं। मुझे पता चला है कि मंत्री जी उनका मामला में विचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि मजा देने में अपराध करता नहीं है, यह सारी दुनिया के लोगों ने मान लिया है। सिर्फ अगर मजा दी जाय और उन के ग्रीवासेज पर गौर न किया जाय तो अपराध रहेगा नहीं। इसलिये मंत्री जो को और उदारतापूर्वक काम करना चाहिए और इन कर्मचारियों के लिए पुन मीका देना चाहिए ताकि वे ठीक ढंग से काम करें। मुझे आशा है ऐसा होगा और मंत्री जी को ऐसा करना चाहिये।

कैंटोनमेंट के बारे में मुझे एक चीज कहनी है कि वहाँ बहुत सारी जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं जिनका कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं होता। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में अफसरों और फौजों को जनता से

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

दूर रखने की कोशिश की जाती थी। लेकिन आज जमाना दूसरा है। इसलिये मैं नहीं समझता कि इतनी ज्यादा जमीनें वहां क्यों रखी गयी हैं जबकि इन जमीनों पर खेती की जा सकती है, फल पैदा किये जा सकते हैं, सब्जी पैदा की जा सकती है इसलिए कैंटोनमेंट की ऐसी जमीनें ऐसे लोगों को देनी चाहिये जोकि भूमिहीन हैं।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने इलाहाबाद की मिसाल दी कि वह जमीनें ऐसे लोगों को एलाट की जाती हैं जो जमीन वाले हैं। इसलिये कैंटोनमेंट एरिया में जो जमीनें होती हैं, मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उनको अलाट किया जाये।

आज जवानों के बारे में बड़ी सहानुभूति दिखलाई गई है, और है भी। लेकिन उनकी तनख्वाहें आज बहुत कम हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो डिस्पेंसिटी है अफसरों और जवानों की तनख्वाहों में उसे कम किया जाय और जवानों की तनख्वाहें बढ़नी चाहिये। कहा जाता है कि पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आने वाली है। पता नहीं वह कब आयेगी। आज जवानों में बड़ा असंतोष फैला हुआ है, सारे कर्मचारियों में असंतोष फैला हुआ है। इसलिये पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी प्रकाशित की जानी चाहिए। अगर वह जल्दी प्रकाशित नहीं की जायेगी तो उनका क्या होगा जो निकट भविष्य में रिटायरमेंट की अवस्था में हैं, जो 1972 में जाने वाले हैं। इसलिये सरकार पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी प्रकाशित करे और उसकी सिफारिशों को काम में लाये।

जो जवान फौजों में काम आये उनके अलावा बहुत से लोग भी लूले हो गये। बहुत से जवानों को, जो गरीब घरों के हैं, जमीनें नहीं दी गई हैं। उनमें जमीनों की भूख है। आपने यह दस्तावेज प्रान्तीय सरकारों को दे रखा है। कम से कम मैं अपने सूबे की सरकार के बारे में कह सकता हूँ कि वह

बिल्कुल जमीनें देना नहीं चाहती। जवान बेचारे दरखास्ते लिये हुए इधर से उधर घूमते रहते हैं क्योंकि जमीनें देने का अधिकार आपने गांव सभाओं को दे रखा है। गांव सभाओं के लोग सारी जमीनें अपने कब्जे में रखते हैं और जो हमारे सैनिक रिटायर होकर जाते हैं या दूसरे तरीके से, वह जमीन के लिये दर दर फिरते रहते हैं। उनको जमीन देने का कोई भी प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि या तो वे अधिकारियों को ही यह अधिकार दे कि वह जमीनें अवकाश कर के दें या फिर गांव सभाओं पर ही यह जिम्मेदारी डाली जाय कि उनको जमीनें दें। वना सैनिकों को जमीनें मिलती नहीं हैं। इस की व्यवस्था मंत्री जो को करनी चाहिये।

जी० सी० एम० का सदस्य होने से भूतपूर्व कर्मचारियों को बार किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस चीज को वापस लेना चाहिये। साथ ही आज 6 हजार अप्रेंटिसों को ट्रेनिंग पाये हुए हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक पर 27,000 रु० खर्च आता है। उन आदमियों को ऐंजाव करना जरूरी है। मुझे सूचना मिली है कि अभी तक उनको ऐंजाव नहीं किया गया है। उन कर्मचारियों को ऐंजाव करने की जरूरत है।

इसी तरह से कैंटीन के कर्मचारी हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल कौंसिल की मीटिंग में तय हुआ था कि उनको सरकारी कर्मचारी माना जायेगा, लेकिन मंत्रालय अभी तक इस मामले का निर्णय नहीं कर पाया है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि कैंटीन के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी कर्मचारी मानना चाहिये।

हमारे इमर्जेंसी कमीशन के आफिसर्स हैं जिनके बारे में मुझे पता लगा है कि उनके वेतन तब से नहीं लगाये जाते जब से वह नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, बल्कि किसी सरकार का आवेदन है कि जनवरी 1972 से उनको पे किया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत है। उन अफसरों को पे उसी वक्त से देनी चाहिए

जब से वह नियुक्त किये जाते हैं। मंत्री भी को इस पर फैसला देकर निर्णय करना चाहिये।

यहां पर ऐटम बम बनाने की बात कही गई है। मैं ऐटम बम की मांग करने वालों से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक बाबू जगजीवन राम मौजूद हैं, जब तक यह विभाग उनके हाथ में है, तब तक ऐटम बम की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। एक अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में जो कुछ भी आप कर रहे हों, इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम पूरे देश को शक्तिशाली बनायें क्योंकि मिर्फ हथियारों की बात करने से या ऐटम बम की बात करने से कोई निर्णय होने वाला नहीं है।

मुझे आशा और विश्वास है कि जो मुझसे मिले मंत्रालय को दिये हैं उनके ऊपर मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे। जो हमारे देश के जवान हैं उनके दिल में काफी असन्तोष है जिसको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। या तो आप पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी भगवायें या फिर स्वयं इस मामले में इनिशिएटिव ले कर कोई निर्णय लें और जो पेंशन आदि की सुविधायें हैं उनको अधिक से अधिक देने की कोशिश करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे हमारे जवानों का मनोबल ऊंचा रहेगा और हमारे देश में काम भी अच्छा हो सकेगा।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में यह रिपोर्ट बड़ी निराशापूर्ण है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो सफाई कार्यालय के लोग हैं सिर्फ उन्हीं लोगों का शुमार उनमें न किया जाये। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि फोर्ब्स क्लास के जो एम्प्लायी हैं, स्वीपर तथा दूसरे लोग, उनको ही लेकर जोड़ देना और कोई अच्छी जगह न देना अन्यायपूर्ण है। यह गलत परम्परा है जिसको दूर करना चाहिये ताकि वह लोग भी महसूस कर सकें जाति विशेष का होने के कारण उनके साथ अन्याय नहीं हो रहा है। अगर उनमें किसी जाति विशेष का ज्ञान हो तो गलत है। उनको भी इस बात का

अवसर मिलना चाहिए कि वह देश की सुरक्षा के लिये अन्य लोगों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर आगे बढ़ सकें और काम कर सकें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is the declared policy of the Government to achieve progressive self-reliance and self-sufficiency in the matter of defence supplies and items. As the production of arms and ammunition is essentially a continuing process, this idea of self-sufficiency can be expressed only in relative terms and this has to be seen in the context of the availability of raw materials in the country, technical know-how and other production facilities. But I must say that since 1962, after which really serious efforts were made for self-sufficiency in our own armament and other defence equipment, we have made a tremendous amount of progress.

At times to buy time we had to enter into collaboration agreements, because to develop technology and advanced knowledge would have taken so much of time that all the requirements of the armed forces could not have been met within the necessary time frame. So, in the beginning we started with various kinds of collaboration from other countries who had gone far ahead in this matter of armaments production. We had foreign collaboration on many items and of various kinds. Some were for licensed production, some were an outright purchase of technical know-how and some were real collaboration with royalty payments etc.

But in 1965, during the aggression that Pakistan committed on us, we had a very sad experience. Many of our friends who were very anxious to enter into collaboration agreements because it would give them a good deal of benefit, due to various political considerations, in 1965 suddenly withdrew their help and we were left to fend for ourselves. It was, therefore, decided by the Government to set up an independent department, called the Department of Defence Supplies, which was charged with the responsibility of import substitution. This is the most important work of the department. I must say that in the seven years that this department has been in existence it has done very good work and has given a very good account of itself. But I will

[Shri Vadya Charan Shukla]

come to the details of this department a little later

During the last aggression of our borders by Pakistan I am glad to report to the House that the ordnance factories, which now number 30 plus eight defence public sector undertakings, not only met almost all their targets but in many cases exceeded them by several times in certain cases 400 per cent or four times. We did not give any reason for complaint to our armed forces. We not only completed special assignments within the target date and the time frame, but also gave the good and items of desirable quality. It is not a matter of small satisfaction for us but it is a matter of great joy for those who are engaged in defence production that the items produced in our country have proved of equal merit and calibre if not better than the imported items of the comparable types. In this I must pay my compliments to the defence workers and officers who are involved in this process of defence production along with our Department of Inspection. This Department of Inspection does a silent job but a very effective job and it is because of their untiring and very strict handling of the defence stores that sub-standard and bad production is not given any encouragement. To give an example of the good work done by the defence factories—here I am mentioning only the production of ordnance factories that are the departmental undertakings, I will come to the public sector undertakings a little later—the value of issues from ordnance factories in arms and ammunitions etc., in 1970-71 was Rs. 94.25 crores, and in the last financial year, i.e. 1971-72, this rose to Rs. 120 crores. Apart from this we have launched several new projects to cope up with the increasing demands of sophistication and changing technology and warfare methods. One of the projects that has been started is 105 field gun project. We have some satisfaction in this because this field gun has been conceived, designed and productionised by our own scientists, by our own men. This gun is reckoned to be one of the best field guns in the world by the people who know about arms and ammunitions. This is going to replace the World War II vintage 25 pounder gun. We expect to establish trial production of this gun from the next financial year and the bulk production will be established immediately after that. We have also started simultaneously our exercise in R & D for

Mark-II version of Indian field gun. Though the striking power of this gun will be the same, the weight of the carriage will be reduced to almost half. Therefore, by the time we productionise this, we will be ready again with another design of this gun which will serve us in the years to come. For air raid precautionise and anti aircraft warfare, we have established production of L-70 40 mm guns. This is a very sophisticated gun with remote fire control. It is radar-operated and it has given a very good account of itself during the last aggression by Pakistan.

We have taken various actions to see that our dependence on private trade sources becomes as little as possible. This can be illustrated by the work that we have done in the case of vehicle production. Although we were taking vehicles from various automobile manufacturers in the country, we found that, to meet the stringent requirements of armed forces, it was necessary to have a vehicle which will meet all the requirements. Therefore, we decided to set up a vehicle production unit which was first started in collaboration with various ordnance factories. And then we set up a vehicle factory in Jabalpur which is producing three kinds of vehicles—Nissan 1-ton petrol tank and Jongsas, i.e., jeep. Though the production in this field has not been entirely up to my satisfaction, looking to the difficulties, we have done really quite well. The production in this factory in the last financial year has been of the order of Rs. 18 crores and about the indigenous content in these vehicles, we have already achieved almost 80% indigenous content in the case of Shaktiman, 64% in the case of Nissan one-tonne vehicle and 34% in the case of Jongsas. But within a short span of time, we hope to increase the indigenous production considerably. We expect to reach the full rated capacity of this factory in 1975-76 when it will start producing 13,000 vehicles of all these three categories.

Another field in which we had difficulties and we have been facing a good deal of trouble is regarding raw materials and, therefore we have started the work on a special steel and alloy project in Kanpur. It will cost of Rs. 461 crores and it will produce 68 varieties of special steels of high and sophisticated specifications which will be required

for producing various modern items of armaments. So far, we were obliged to import most of these metals and as soon as this project in Kanpur goes into production, our dependence on imports even of raw materials will cease to exist.

Coming to our factory in Avadi, here also, the workers and the officers who are engaged in production of our medium Vijayanta tank, have kept to the schedule more or less and they have given, in terms of total number of tanks and spares, the targets they had set for themselves and this, they did in spite of all kinds of difficulties which they solved sometime by themselves and sometime by taking our help. The total value of production in this factory went up to Rs. 20 crores in the last financial year. The indigenisation of Vijayanta has also touched the figure of 68% and by the next financial year we hope to make the indigenous content of Vijayanta 85% and we shall continue our efforts to indigenise as many of these vital defence items as possible.

We found that it is necessary for us to augment the capacity of the Avadi factory and, therefore, we have sanctioned an augmentation project at a cost of Rs. 5.69 crores and this project, when completed, will considerably augment the production facilities in the Avadi factory.

15 hrs.

Coming to the public sector undertakings under the Department of Defence Production, I am glad to report to the House that these public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Defence have, by and large, maintained the upward trend of production. The total value of production in the Defence public sector undertakings in 1971-72 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 176.36 crores as against Rs. 146.28 crores in 1969-70. It has registered a very sharp increase in the production in the Defence public sector undertakings. We hope that the progress of production in these undertakings during the year 1972-73 will be of the order of Rs. 223.65 crores. I do not want to take of the House by giving the achievement of each individual factory but I will mention a few outstanding achievements of the Defence Public Sector Undertakings, particularly the H. A. L. which has done a very good job. Not only have they maintained the production of MIG 21 planes but they have also set

themselves on for production of improved version of MIG 21—that will be called MIG 21-M which they expect to deliver to the Air Force from next year. This was done against very heavy odds. Hon. Members will be pleased to note that it is being done almost without help from the foreign technicians. We do have some foreign technicians there but it is being done mostly and largely by our own boys who have been recruited and trained in our own establishments.

We have also taken care in HAL to produce other items of general use like aircraft for agricultural purposes. We require aircraft for agricultural spraying. So far such aircraft was being imported. In the HAL the engineers and designers developed an aircraft which was test flown ahead of schedule and it was eminently successful in its flight. Now we hope to receive a sizeable order from the Ministry of Agriculture and we hope to enter into production on a priority basis. We hope in this field also we will become self-sufficient. There are large areas of crops in the country which sometimes get destroyed because of pests and infections because we do not have enough capacity for air spraying. In a few years to come we shall be able to meet this requirement with our own production.

The House knows the splendid performance of Gnat aircraft produced in HAL for some time. We have embarked to take up the programme to have a second Mark II version of Gnat aircraft. I would like to take the House into confidence and say that the Airforce itself was thinking in terms of phasing out Gnat from the Airforce but after the last experience in December war the Airforce has changed its mind, and it has told the HAL that they would like it to continue with the Gnat. There were one or two small snags that had to be removed. We have taken up the matter in our stride and we hope to produce a Mark II version of the Gnat soon. We will try to remove the small deficiencies that were noticed in the operation of the aircraft.

For the first time India is sending its aeronautical production to the World Air Show in Farnborough in December. We will also export various other sophisticated items that we make in HAL so that the world at large may know about the progress made by the aeronautic industries in India and we expect that we will be able to enter into the

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

international field with this accretion to our production in HAL.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you exporting?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: If we get order, we shall take up orders for export also. As the House knows, we have taken up the project of manufacturing frigates. The first frigate, the *Nilgiri* is almost ready for delivery, and as the time is set for delivery and the production is set, we expect to deliver one frigate a year to the navy in the years to come. This frigate project has lagged behind schedule, because of our anxiety to have as many indigenised items in these frigates as possible. With our effort, we have been able to achieve almost 50 per cent indigenisation even in the first frigate, and as we go on, we will keep on increasing the indigenised items in these frigates.

The overall contribution of the defence public sector undertakings to the national exchequer in terms of profit and dividend declared this year is Rs. 16.18 crores. This is the profit that we have given to the nation this year as against Rs. 12.92 crores last year, and we hope that apart from giving self-sufficiency to the country and also giving sophisticated weaponry and equipment, we shall keep on contributing such profits to the national exchequer for the national benefit.

Hon. Members know that HF-24, that is Marut bomberfighter was designed and manufactured entirely by the HAL engineers and designers. Here we have also reached a content of 70 per cent of indigenisation, and it is a major achievement in my opinion because the infrastructure in the country of the industry is such that even for small items we have to depend on our own production and we cannot farm out the sophisticated sub-assemblies and sub-components and get them from private trade. If we could get them from private trade then a lot of non-critical items could have been farmed out, and our total productivity in these factories could have gone up a lot more.

BEL which is producing electronic items for the defence forces also, in spite of various collaboration agreement with which they had to start, have reached an overall indigenised content in their equipment of about 60 per cent, but we hope to increase this indigenous component or the content of indigenous items in their

entire production to 82 per cent during 1973-74.

By legacy of time, one of our undertakings is producing rail coaches also, namely the Bharat Earth-Movers Ltd. in Bangalore. Here, our production is about half of what the Integral Coach Factory produces in Madras. In this coach factory, the indigenous content of the coaches that we are making is 95 per cent and only 5 per cent of the non-indigenous item we use in the production of these coaches.

A small point in favour of BEL is that their cost of production compares very well with the *f. o. b.* cost of the imported components. As is well known, normally, when we indigenise a particular item or we want to produce these items in the country and stop the imports, the cost of production in our country is very high because of various factors and the cost of the imported items is less. But in Bharat Electronics we have been able to achieve a very reasonable cost frame and we expect to improve upon this performance in future.

HAL has also started work—the construction of the factory has started—to manufacture SA-315 helicopters. As the hon. members know, we are already manufacturing Alouette III helicopters in Bangalore. This is a bigger and better helicopter that we have taken up for production, and a separate factory is being constructed in Bangalore for the manufacture of these helicopters.

We were so far depending on foreign imports for many sophisticated items like undercarriages, air-conditioning equipment, pressurising equipment, the hydraulic equipment, fuel injection system, etc. Now, we are setting up a factory in Lucknow, a new division of the HAL at Lucknow, which will produce all these items and we expect that this factory will commence production with effect from the next financial year.

In Kanpur, a division of the HAL has been making the AVRO planes which are being used for various purposes in the Air Force and also the Civil Aviation purposes. We have developed a new version, a military type version of this aircraft for airdropping, or for dropping of defence supplies and supplies to areas which are inaccessible otherwise, and this version has been tested and has been found to be suitable, and we are manufacturing it very soon in Kanpur.



Bharat Electronics is setting up a second unit in Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of micro-wave and radar equipment for our air defence, and we are going more or less according to schedule, but I expect that we will be able to finish the construction of this factory and commence production according to the schedule that has been laid down.

In this war as in the 1965 aggression, we had the embarrassing experience of many friends putting embargoes on various items of defence supplies. Even all such items which were promised to us in agreements between two commercial companies—one commercial company with a collaborating country abroad and one collaborating company in the country which was in the public sector—even such commercial agreements were nullified or suspended, and we had difficulties in getting these items. But thanks to our Research and Development Organisation and the foresight with which we were organising our defence production it did not materially affect us, and our defence production was not hampered because of these embargoes. But this again has taught us a lesson, as it did in 1965, that in order to defend our freedom and be a self-reliant power, we must develop all the essential items of defence production in our own country. Therefore, we have taken action to give a greater impetus to this movement of Indianisation. This year has been termed as a year of self-reliance and self-sufficiency. We in the Department of Defence Production have taken this slogan very seriously and we expect to achieve good results.

It is known that there is a vast disparity in the consumption rates of defence stores, during the active hostilities and in peacetime. It is generally as high as 10 to 20 times. It happens that during the hostilities or immediately before that, the demand of the armed forces goes up, and then we hike up our production in the various factories, and after the hostilities are over and the war-based reserves have been made up, the demand on the factories goes down or starts to go down.

That creates a tremendous amount of difficulty for us because we cannot lay off the workers or put them on idle time wages or retrench them. To overcome these difficulties, we have now decided to enter the export market in a big way and also diversify our

production into civil trade items wherever possible or wherever necessary. Here the advantage will be that when the orders from the Armed Forces go down, we shall be able to export various items of arms and ammunition to friendly countries of course in strict consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs and also go into civil trade items and export them wherever necessary or put them into use in the country itself. If and when an emergency arises all this capacity of trained manpower and equipment and machinery that we have could in a short span of time be switched over to defence production items. We can stagger our export commitments and give the required quantity to the armed forces in times of their need. If we do not do like this we shall have tremendous difficulties and there would be factories working only half of one-third of their capacity and workers will be put on idle time wages. We do not want that now this tremendous capacity we have installed in our country should be kept in such an unproductive way. We are examining ways to set up a public sector organisation to organise the exports of these items and we hope to make quick progress. We have already made a start and had exported up to last year to the extent of Rs 2.70 crores to some friendly countries. This could be increased to a substantial figure with the efforts that we are making now.

Nothing would have been possible and no good progress could have been achieved without the excellent work that our research and development organisation had done. We have nearly 2,000 scientists and technicians working in our defence laboratories all over the country and they undertake various kinds of activities to help the Armed Forces and also the production agencies of the department of defence production. They design and develop new and sophisticated equipment based on new technological studies and our operational requirements and side by side help in their indigenous production providing scientific support to the services in solving their operational, logistic, maintenance as well as physiological and allied problems. The defence scientists are working hard with single minded devotion on aeronautics, missiles and electronics and their budget has been increasing although it is still a very meagre budget on research and development compared to other countries which are engaged in production of defence items. It was a little over Rs 5.2 crores in 1962-63 and it has risen to Rs. 19.78 crores



[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

in 1971-72 and we hope that it will reach the figure of about Rs. 46 crores by the end of 1975-76. Our defence scientists are at present engaged in 1100 projects of various kinds and descriptions and these projects help us to keep our armaments industry and other production apparatus in proper shape, in keeping with modern technological improvements.

Coming to the Department of Defence Supplies about which I made a brief mention, here also we have to be very careful about what we undertake. We cannot afford to have sub-standard production in this matter. As I said earlier, it has done a very good job and it has put us on the road to self-reliance and self-sufficiency. This department orders things on private trade and also various public sector undertakings. Since the inception of this department, it has indigenised items to the value of Rs. 110 crores, i.e. saved Rs. 110 crores of foreign exchange. It has done a very good job during the last 2 years, when it has made special efforts and placed orders worth about Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 40 crores in the last two years. This import substitution is a very difficult task, but it is being done with a great deal of care and I am glad that fine expertise has been developed in this behalf.

The House will be interested to know that apart from the figure of money I mentioned, this department since its inception has identified and indigenised 12,000 items which were imported earlier. Now these items are all being manufactured here or are in the process of being manufactured. This good work is being continued and I hope we will be able to reach a very good degree of self-reliance in the years to come.

I will now touch upon a few points made by the hon. members during the debate till now. Shri Bisht mentioned the need for an ordnance factory in the hill areas of U. P. Hon. members know that these factories are of strategic importance, and various things have to be taken into consideration while deciding their location. It will not be prudent to locate them too near the border. Even then, we have an ordnance factory at the foothills of Shiwaliks in Dehra Dun. Whenever we establish a factory, we do it strictly on the basis of the requirements of that particular project and various other strategic considerations, which we consider with the help of our technical committee.

Mr. Frank Anthony wanted more expenditure on tanks and APCs and I have indicated that this is being done.

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar mentioned about the vehicle factory's work in Jabalpur. I agree that this factory is not functioning as well as it should. We are paying special attention to this factory and we hope in the current financial year we will be able to give a better performance than we have been able to do so far.

Shri Naik mentioned about the profitability of the defence public sector undertakings. Shri Naik comes from a state where there are three major public sector undertakings of the Ministry of Defence. These public sector undertakings are not meant primarily for making profits. But it is a happy coincidence that out of eight defence public sector undertakings seven are making profits, in some cases the profit going up as much as Rs. 4 crores to 5 crores a year. Not only have they been giving good dividend to the Government but they have been giving very liberal bonus to the workers.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do not say it is only a coincidence. Keep up the good work.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We will keep it up and, if possible, increase it.

Shri E. R. Krishnan wanted that steps should be taken to meet the shortage of aeronautical engineers. We have not so far had any shortage and we did not find any difficulty in training our engineers in aeronautical work.

Shri Naik mentioned about the various problems of HAL. He will be glad to know that for the first time in its working it has declared a dividend this year. I was in Bangalore about a week back and I had occasion to meet the representatives of workers. I found that the workers are happy and they are looked after very well.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : I referred to the recruitment of people from Bangalore city and round about in those undertakings.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : In such matters, although we want the local people to be recruited, we have to be careful about what kind of people we get in the

State, especially in a highly sophisticated industry like aeronautical industry.

Shri Darbara Singh referred to the implementation of the report of the Aeronautics Committee. He will be glad to know that the implementation is in hand. We have taken various steps to implement those recommendations. There are only some recommendations which we have found ourselves not in a position to accept. The other recommendations have already been implemented, or are being implemented.

Shri Chandrakar referred to the need for a supersonic aircraft. As has been mentioned in this House several times, as also in the Report, we have undertaken the study regarding an advance fighter aircraft which, if we ultimately decide to productionise, will be productionised in later seventies so that it will be available to the air force in the eighties.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : Is it true that some sophisticated parts for Aeronautics could not be produced because they require the import of costly equipment which may cost us upto Rs. 65 crores and our production of supersonic aeroplanes is going to be hampered because of that ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It may be sometimes because of shortage of funds, or shortage of foreign exchange, we may not be able to get all that we want but, by and large, there have not been any complaints of that kind. Whatever projects we have given to the defence scientists, they have been given the machinery and equipments to do their work. It may be, there are certain projects which may be worthwhile but we may not be able to undertake them because of the prohibitive cost. But in the case of all those projects which we have undertaken we have given the wherewithal to the defence scientists.

Shri Samar Mukherjee complained about private industrialists making a lot of profits out of purchases that we make from them of trucks and things like that, May I say that we do not allow them to make a lot of profits. We get those items at the DGS&D rates, which are lower than the market rates and they get only a little money out of it. Our purchases from these companies has also come down quite a lot since production in our vehicle factory has picked up. As I indicated

earlier, when the vehicles factory achieves full-rated capacity it would not be necessary at all for us to purchase these vehicles and other items from these firms.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी ( बेतिया ) : इसमें एक बात यह है कि आप ने कहा कि मर्सिडीज टाटा में बनती हैं, वह आप की फैक्ट्री में बनती हैं या नहीं, उस टाइप की बनती है या नहीं ? दूसरी बात यह है कि आप की डिफेंस के लिये जो जरूरत थी उसमें कमी हुई, और टाटा ने इस बात की मांग की थी कि उन को कैंपेसिटी बढ़ाने की परमीशन दी जाय ताकि वे डिफेंस को भी सप्लाय कर सकें और पब्लिक की डिमांड को भी मीट कर सकें। तो इसमें क्यों विलम्ब हो रहा है ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I may tell the House that Shaktiman that we make is as good if not better than the Tata trucks that are made in Jamshedpur. They may have made a mention of their productive capacity and may have wanted to augment it on the plea that they want to supply it to defence. I am not aware of this particular case. As far as we are concerned, we are not interested in augmenting the production of trucks in the private sector ; we want to augment production in our defence and public sector undertakings, in our own factories.

The last point that I want to mention is about the point made by Shri M. C. Daga about Praga Tools. This is one public sector undertaking which has not given a good account of itself. I have gone very deeply into the matter and I hope that within a year or so we shall be able to improve its working and put it on the right road. Its history and legacy has been bad. It was not a Government of India concern. It was not set up by us. When it went into very serious difficulties we took it over from the Andhra Pradesh Government. Even now, it is not fully owned by us. Because of historical difficulties, which we have not so far been able to solve, we have not been able to give a good show here. But I hope that even here in a year or two we shall be able to make good.

श्री सरजू पांडे : श्री महोदय, आप ने हमारे पीइड्स का जवाब नहीं दिया। सेरा

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

सवाल था कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य माननीय बैनर्जी साहब की बगल में बैठे हुए हैं, आप उनसे पूछ लीजिये, वह आप को बता देंगे ।

In the end I want to thank hon. Members who have paid compliments to defence workers and our officers and the defence production organisation for the good work that they have done in the last year and I hope that, with their good wishes and their help, we will be able to be better next year.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should like to begin by paying my homage to all the jawans and officers who laid down their lives for the defence of our motherland. I should also like to congratulate the Defence Minister and his ministry, the Chiefs of Staff and all the officers for bringing such a good name to this country. For the first time in a 1000 years India, as a free nation, took the surrender in Dacca of enemy forces. This was a historic fact.

I also compliment the Ministry for producing a report, quite unlike the previous ones, for it tells quite a lot of details, even giving the casualties sector-wise. I welcome this trend which was hitherto not visible.

Last year when I spoke I had said :—

"The greatest threat we face is of a short term duration in the nature of a pre-emptive strike of the type that Israel had to do *vis-a-vis* the Arab countries."

This has come true. The only thing was that the Pakistan Air Force, with its blundering tactics and penny pocket methods, could not achieve what it wished to do and our Air Force displayed a very high sense of vigilance.

After this victory of 1971, I think, India cannot afford to be complacent. We cannot be sure what may not happen on our borders even after this victory. The Asian sub-continent has always been submerged in war since World War II. There was Korea in

East Asia ; West Asia is still fountaining ; in South East Asia Vietnam war goes on and in Central Asia, peace is maintained by hostility between the Soviet and the Chinese.

Pakistan never had the capability nor the capacity to inflict defeat on India. But she certainly has the capacity launch crippling blows still on this country with the U.S. aid she still gets and with the help of the Chinese in providing her equipment. Having lost Bangla Desh and her 45 per cent of the gross national produce and 50 per cent of her export earnings, still, I feel, that Pakistan has quite a capacity to threaten India.

With the recent pronouncements in Pindi by President Bhutto about saying that he is going to build the "finest army in Asia," and with the appointment of Gen. Akbar Khan as adviser who was a leader and who attempted a coup in 1951, it all indicates that Pakistan has not given up her designs of aggression on India. They are now blaming the Generals for losing the war and they are trying to build up a myth that Pakistan army is still as good as it was before. All this coupled with the statements by President Nixon, Mr. Rogers and the Joint Communique at Peking, the Chinese stand at Bhutto's recent visit and the pronouncement at Jeddah Conference all indicate trouble.

Let us not forget that Mr. Bhutto's political base is in the Punjab and 60 per cent of the Pakistan Army comes from this region. Their Chief of the Army Staff, Gen. Tikka Khan, is also a Punjabi and this is where hate-India feeling is strongest. So, all this indicates that Pakistan may still have designs of launching something, may be in Kashmir or elsewhere.

The biggest thing that we have to watch in Pakistan is the conflict going on between the political forces and the armed forces for the control of the nation's destiny. It will have a very great bearing on the future trends on this sub-continent. On it depends peace. Therefore, we have to watch with the greatest care the events in Pakistan for the next few months.

A conflict over Kashmir may not be to Chinese dislike and, I say, that we have to keep our army, our air-force, on constant alert.

We have sought to find a peaceful solution with the Chinese on the question of our boundaries and, I hope, this will bear fruit. But we cannot keep away from our minds that Chinese would not dislike a conflict on our borders.

The Report mentions somewhere, I quote :

"Shortcomings in performance in weapon system and equipment."

I do not know what these are. But, I hope, we will know what they were and they will try to take remedial steps.

India's defence budget has shown a happy trend of progressively going down as far as the percentage is concerned. Of the gross national produce, in 1963-64, it was 4.5 per cent. Today, as estimates show, it will be 3.6 per cent. Our *per capita* expenditure on defence is perhaps the lowest in the world. It comes to about Rs. 3. So, out of the 31 countries who are spending more than 3.4 per cent, I feel that if need be, we can easily raise our defence expenditure progressively to go up to but not more than to 5 per cent, looking to the threat that we have to face in the mid-1970s.

Coming to the Army which is still at 8.28 lakhs strength, having 4 Commands under the command of Lt. Generals, I quite fail to see why with all this great victory that we have achieved, we could not upgrade the Chief of Staff to perhaps a 5-star General. We certainly wish that the Defence Minister looks into the aspect of better days for the jawans and NCOs. It is a constant thing that I heard when I visited troops on the border—the desertion rates of the army personnel who have to stay for months on end at altitudes of 20,000 feet and over in the inhospitable climate of NEFA and Ladakh is quite disquieting. If a probe is made, it will be found that people are more interested to leave the army than to come back, meeting all the punishments that they may have to. We feel that better living conditions and pay for the jawans will keep this trend down.

At the Rajasthan border, I feel, there should be an Army corps stationed permanently either on Rajasthan side or on Gujarat side. This sector, I have felt, has no such formation.

Coming to the awards, we notice that a

lot of awards were given to lot of generals and lot of officers, but two persons stood out in my mind.

Why was an award not given to the gallant General who defended Chhamb? Although we had to retreat, it was a gallant action. Had it not been for that action, we would have been in more troubled waters. Why were not such people who did something in withdrawal not in offence, rewarded? It is for the simple reason, as I feel, that they did not advance? In warfare, advance is always not possible. Even retreat has to be done with great care. I wonder why the General who first landed in Dacca, first man who entered Darca, was not commended for any award. I do not know why.

Coming to the Navy, India has realised that Sea Power has a very pivotal role to play. Our Navy has come of age and it has displayed that, if a country possesses a compact, powerful and muscular navy, a lot of good things could be achieved for a remarkably low amount of casualties. Although the Twentieth Century puts the Navy under water, still surface vessels have a role to play, and they did show what they can do by gaining local superiority, as they did, in the Bay of Bengal in achieving so much there for so little. The Navy's role in India lies awaiting. The Indian Ocean which is still nobody's private lake can be made as one of the foundations where our Navy can show its mettle. I think, the urgent need for the Navy is to have more small missile boats, more submarines and anti-submarine vessels. The greatest need which I felt was this that we have no long-range maritime reconnaissance petrol planes. We were using the old Super-Constellations which have long since been eased out of service even by the commercial airlines.

I feel that the work on Leander class frigates should also be speeded up. The progress is very slow.

Coming to the Air Force, I will only say that they did a splendid job. Gunnery was most accurate as was displayed by the rocket attack at the Government House in Dacca. They had excellent coordination with the Army and provided very good support to our army in the field. Here again we need to look back as to where our failing lies. I feel that we need a bomber for our needs. In the Chhamb sector where opposite Changa Munga forest, Pakistan had a big concentration, we

[Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah]

used AN-12s as bombers. Even Pakistan used old freighters to bomb certain fields in Rajasthan because they had no bombers. I do not know whether AN-12 can be classified as a bomber. To the best of my knowledge, it is a troop carrier.

So, I hope that we shall consider the need for a strike aircraft which will go deep into the enemy's heartland. We used Vampires in the last war which was very creditable although they are very old. But I feel if some newer aircraft having the same characteristics and capabilities are bought, they can do the same job better.

In the end, I would like to say that the Age of Deterrence has brought about a change in the strategic values. Old concepts are altered. There are no more clear cut periods of peace and war with mobilisation in between. It is now just cold war, confrontation and escalation. In order to deter effectively, the Armed Forces have to be ready with minimum delay in response for strategic situations, with a modern hard-hitting force and with a stockpile of arms and equipment. Our forces must, therefore, be ever ready to cope with such a situation and support our diplomacy with military action even if it means accepting a risk of escalation.

I, Sir, in the end say that we have done very well and we hope we will do better when the next time comes.

**SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT** (Kolaba) : I rise to support the Demands of the Defence Ministry.

The thirteen days of December 1971 will for ever be remembered as witnessing a saga of gallantry written in blood by the three arms of the Defence Forces. It is during this period that India was reborn as the mightiest nation in the non-aligned group, a nation that can still live up to its ancient past.

In this age of science and sophistication India has emerged triumphant over international confabulations and conspiracies, thanks to the exquisite performance of our Defence Forces. And true to its noble heritage, India has shown that she can be charitable towards the vanquished.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** : You are not intelligible to the reporter. Please come nearer to the mike.

**SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT** : A unilateral cease-fire in the hour of triumph, at a time when our forces were poised for the final assault is unknown to the west. Never was so great a victory achieved in so short a time. Even the much-applauded German *blitzkrieg*, of the Second World War could not force the surrender of a lakh of armed forces within a fortnight.

The question before us now is how to appreciate the gallantry of the Defence Forces. This has two aspects. Firstly, we have to decide what we should do for those in harness. I understand that the Third Pay Commission is going to revise the entire pay structure of the Defence Services. I should like to request the Pay Commission to take a liberal view and ensure that our Defence personnel are properly paid and are enabled to live with a status commensurate with their responsibilities and with the element of risk they have to encounter both in peace and in war. There is no reason why Commissioned Officers in the Armed Forces should get lesser pay than the IAS officers. It is like wise necessary to arm our Jawans with sophisticated weapons and equipment. In this connection, I may point out that with our Defence Budget of Rs. 1409 crores we are spending hardly 3.8% of our GNP on defence. There are several countries in the world which are spending a much higher percentage on their defence. Pakistan alone will not dare to confront us in the near future but there is a possibility of Pakistan and China making a combined attack on us in which case we must be prepared for the eventuality. This is the reason why we should be prepared to spend more on defence and be prepared for hard times to come. This is also the reason why we should like to arm ourselves with nuclear weapons. All the big powers are armed with nuclear weapons. We have to contend against Pakistan and China both of which are known to be unscrupulous. It is no use drawing a comparison with Vietnam and say that small countries could do without nuclear arms. But the truth is that it is fighting against America which will not use the nuclear weapons because of the fear of its own people. After all, America is a democracy. But that is not the case either with Pakistan or with China. They both will stop to anything to achieve their nefarious ends. Hence the need for nuclear weapons in our armoury.

Our Research and Development wing is

indeed doing good work. But it is often handicapped for want of funds. Several of our eminent scientists are working abroad as they do not get proper remuneration at home. They should be encouraged to come back to India and serve here.

Along with the amelioration of the service conditions of those in the armed forces we should also pay special attention to the dependants of the service personnel and the ex-servicemen. When a jawan goes home either after being wounded or after completing his service he should be enabled to live in his village with honour. The Government should help him in getting reemployment if he is bodily fit or get preference in the distribution of lands as a result of the enforcement of the Land Ceiling laws. There are some villages which have always maintained martial traditions. In my constituency the recruiting is confined only to some villages. These villages where every house has a jawan in the army. Special attention should be given to the developmental needs of such villages. As against the individual approach for the welfare of jawans this group approach will have far reaching repercussions. The Jawans will thereby be honoured, in the eyes of the village community and even of the society as a whole. If the hon. Minister for Defence takes up this point both at the Central level and at the State level he will heighten the prestige of the jawans and will change the social thinking about them.

The Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmans' Boards both at the State and district levels are more or less ornamental institutions. They have no funds at their disposal nor have they any powers to recommend any expenditure. These Boards should be reconstituted. They should be given enough funds for the amelioration of the lot of ex-servicemen and should be armed with plenary powers for the purpose.

With these words I support the Demands.

**श्री जगदीश चन्द्र बोसिल (सीतापुर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, डिफेंस विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन तो मैं करता ही हूँ, किन्तु समर्थन करते समय हमको उन तमाम संदर्भों और अनुभवों को भी ध्यान में रखना है, जिन के आधार पर हमारी सैन्य नीति पिछले कुछ वर्षों से स्थिर

होती आई है। इस में संदेह नहीं कि 1971 के अन्त में हमारी सेनाओं ने—वायु सेना, सामुद्रिक सेना और स्थल सेना ने—जो शौर्य-प्रदर्शन किया और देश को जो गौरव दिया—जिम ने इतिहास में उनका एक स्थान बनाया—, उसके लिए वे प्रशंसा के पात्र तो हैं ही, किन्तु इसके साथ साथ हम को यह देखना है कि क्या इस नये बदले हुए युग में, उन तमाम अनुभवों से शिक्षा लेते हुए, क्या हम अपनी रिक्रूटमेंट की नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन कर पायेंगे। अभी तक किसी न किसी रूप में हमारी रिक्रूटमेंट की नीति वही चली आ रही है, जो शायद 1778 के आर्मी कमीशन ने तय की थी। अभी भी वही पुराने भेद कि कौन जानि सामरिक महत्व की है और कौन जानि सामरिक महत्व की नहीं है, और वही मान्यताएँ, जिन पर चयन हुआ करता था, चली आ रही हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि बदले हुए युग को देख कर और यह समझ कर कि आखिरकार हमें ऐसी सेना बनानी है, जो हमारे राष्ट्र का सही प्रतिबिम्ब हो, हमें अपनी रिक्रूटमेंट, चयन, की नीति को बदलना होगा और उसके साथ साथ हम को बदलनी होगी वह नीति भी, जो पर्सनल पालिसी से सम्बन्ध रखती है। यह ठीक है कि जो लोग युद्ध से सम्बन्धित हैं, जो काम्बेटेंट्स हैं, उनकी पर्सनल पालिसी पर हम यहां ज्यादा चर्चा न करें। किन्तु क्या उनकी सेवा-निवृत्ति-रिटायरमेंट, की आयु उमी प्रकार से रहेगी, जिस प्रकार से वह अन्य क्षेत्रों में है? मेरा विचार है कि उस में परिवर्तन अभीष्ट है। इस लिए हमें एक नयी नीति निर्धारित करनी है।

साथ ही हमको यह भी देखना है कि लोगों में संतोष हो। यह बात सत्य है कि बहुत से योद्धा विभूषित किये गये। किन्तु जिन क्षेत्रों से मैं आता हूँ, वहां यह सुनने को मिलता है—यह सही है कि मैं जो कह रहा हूँ, वह जन-श्रुति के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन जनता में जन-श्रुति का भी महत्व होता है—कि कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन को मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन नहीं मिला। मैं कोई सैन्य-शास्त्र का ज्ञाता या

[श्री जगदीश चन्द्र दीक्षित]

अधिकारी नहीं हूँ कि मैं अधिकार पूर्वक कह सकूँ कि अगर उन लोगों को नहीं मिला, तो अनुचित हुआ। किन्तु हमारे क्षेत्र में कुछ लोगों की चर्चा है जिनके बारे में जनता सोचती है कि उन को मितना चाहिए।

मैं एक व्यक्ति को जानता हूँ। वह एक ऐसे व्यक्ति से सम्बन्धित है, जो स्वराज्य पार्टी का लीडर था, जो बहुत ही बड़ा ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर भी था—वह इलाहाबाद का युवक था। कुछ और व्यक्ति हमारे आस-पास के थे। मेरा स्थान है कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्री इन बातों पर थोड़ा ध्यान दें और आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें।

जैसा कि रई साधियो ने कहा है, हमारे कुछ पड़ोसी देश हैं, जिन से हमें सदा आक्रमण का भय है और इस लिए हमें सतर्क रहना है। इस हेतु अभी तक हमारी जो शक्ति सबसे अधिक कारगर हुई है, यानी वायुसेना की शक्ति, उस शक्ति में और वृद्धि करनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझाव भी आये हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon Member may continue his speech on the next day.

15.57 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\* (Amendment of Ninth Schedule)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Tellichery): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is

‘That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.’

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I introduce the Bill.

# UTILIZATION OF CULTIVABLE RAILWAY LAND BILL\*

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (अरमोडा) : उपा-

ध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ “कि रेल पटरी के दोनों ओर की भूमि तथा अन्य रेल भूमि की खेती बाड़ी के लिये उपयोग करने का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the utilization of land on both sides of railway track and other railway land for agricultural purposes”.

*The motion was adopted*

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next two Bills are standing in the name of Shri Bhogendra Jha. But the hon Member is absent

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): He has been sent to jail.

15.59 hrs.

# FILM INDUSTRY WORKERS BILL

By SHRI S. C. SAMANTA—Contd

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. S. Pandey on the 14th April, 1972 —

“That the Bill to provide machinery for fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of workers in the Film Industry, be taken into consideration”

Shri J. M. Gowder—absent Shri Badi—Absent.

AN HON MEMBER: Mr. Gowda is here.

16 hrs.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA (Chikmagalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak—(Interruption).



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you Mr. Gowder? Shri J. M. Gowder was on his legs the other day. What Gowder are you?

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: I am D. B. Chandra Gowda.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was calling Mr. J. M. Gowder. Anyway, you can speak.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on this Bill—Film Industry Workers Bill—I would like to speak in Kannada. (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER: The translation is not coming.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Member who brought this Bill which certainly relates to more than 10 lakhs of workers working in this industry.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

It is said that the Industrial Disputes Act or the Minimum Wages Act or the benefits of gratuity are not applicable to these workers. It is certainly regrettable to note that these unfortunate workers could not be brought within the purview of the laws laid down in the country. But, at the same time, this particular aspect is to be viewed in consultation with and in the light of the actual film producers, film exhibitors and film distributors. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that we have about 57 studios in all, in the whole country. Particularly the producers in this country do not get proper aid on the attention, they should have got in a democratic country. I would like to make a mention here that the only source of financial help that the producers could look to is from the Film Finance Corporation of India which, with its capital of Rs. 1 crore and a working capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, could not cater to the entire needs of the film producers. Therefore, these producers must depend and completely depend upon the distributors mainly, and to some extent the exhibitors also. This is a critical situation. The share that the producers get out of the total income comes to about 5%. About 95 per cent goes to the exhibitor, the distributor and as revenue to the Government. Unless

we try to improve the financial position of the producers, we cannot think of giving some relief to the workers. I recall a famous proverb: as is the master, so is the servant. If the master is a bankrupt, he cannot think of giving a substantial dividend to the servant.

This Bill has been brought forward in the interest of more than ten lakhs of workers. I feel that it is not comprehensive enough. The Government should take this Bill into consideration; in fact it should have been brought as a Government Bill rather than a private Members' Bill. Government earns a revenue of more than Rs. 150 crores from this industry. The industry, especially the producers should get a loan at an easy rate of interest so that they are not dependent on exhibitors or distributors alone. The purpose of the Bill is to give some relief to the ill-fed workers; there are more than ten lakhs of them in this country. The purpose of the Bill will not be achieved unless the production machinery is properly looked after. Therefore, while congratulating the hon. Member who has brought forward this Bill, I would request the Government to take it up as a Government Bill and bring forward a comprehensive measure to benefit both the worker as well as the producer.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : सभापति महोदय, ज़रूरत तो इस बिल की बहुत पहले थी और मैं समझता हूँ कि लेबर मिनिस्टरी ने इस तरफ पहले ध्यान नहीं दिया जिस की वजह से इस इंडस्ट्री में काम करने वाले वर्कर जो हैं वह दिन प्रति दिन और परेशान हो रहे हैं। मैं श्री आर० एस० पांडे को यह बिल लाने के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। त करीबन 25 करोड़ रुपया रोजाना इस इंडस्ट्री का बिजनेस है और 10 लाख से ज्यादा लोग इस इंडस्ट्री में काम कर रहे हैं। हम लोग बड़े बड़े आर्टिस्ट्स की तरफ देखते हैं, उनको इस बिल की, मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट की या इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट की कोई परवाह या कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है। उनको वह प्राबलम टच नहीं करती दिलीप कुमार को, राजकपूर को, आशा पारेख को या राजकुमार को... (बबबबबब)...नरगिस को भी। लेकिन वे गरीब वर्कर्स जो छोटे कैमरा मैन हैं, छोटे आर्टिस्ट हैं, डान्सर्स हैं, पेंटर्स हैं,



[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

ड्राइवर्स हैं, जो इस इण्डस्ट्री में काम करते हैं, इनके अलावा जो सिनेमा में काम करने वाले वर्कर्स हैं, जैसे गेट-कीपर्स, फिल्म चलाने वाले लोग, इन तमाम की जिन्दगी से इस बिल का गहरा ताल्लुक है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि यह बिल बिल्कुल मुकम्मिल है, इसमें कई खाबिया हो सकती है, लेकिन

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे (राजनदगाव) : यह मिनिस्ट्री ही मुकम्मिल नहीं है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मिनिस्ट्री तो मुकम्मिल है, लेकिन इस मिनिस्ट्री ने इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। इसमें मिनिस्टर है, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर है, लेबर सैक्रेटरी है, तीन-चार ज्वाइंट सैक्रेटरी है, तीन-चार डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी है, 5 अण्डर सैक्रेटरी है, काम्मीलियेशन आफिसर है, गर्जेंकि पूरा स्टाफ है, लेकिन दस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को मिलैक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय या मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात का वायदा करें कि वह इसकी तरफ अब पूरा ध्यान देंगे और बहुत जल्दी हाउस के अन्दर एक काम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लायेंगे, जिसमें वे तमाम बातें—जो इण्डस्ट्रीयल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट में आती हैं, उनकी तमाम सहूलियतों के बारे में, मिनिमम वेजेज के बारे में और उन तमाम चीजों के बारे में जिन से इस इण्डस्ट्री का वर्कर आज तक सफर करना रहा है, नुकसान उठा चुका है, ग्रेजुइटी, प्राविडेंट फण्ड, इन तमाम चीजों के लिये प्रोवीजन होगा।

जहाँ तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, मैंने इसकी जितनी क्लोजेज पढ़ी है, मुझे तो ये काफी मुकम्मिल और दुस्मन् नजर आती है। मुझे तो कोई ऐसी बात नजर नहीं आई, जिस को कहा जाय कि वह वर्कर्स के इन्टरेस्ट को पूरा नहीं करती। इस तरफ पहले ध्यान देना चाहिये था, जो नहीं दिया जा सका, लेकिन आज भी अगर एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर की तरफ से

आया है और अगर कोई कमी है तो उसको कन्सीडर कर सकते हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बेतूल) : सभापति महोदय, बल-चित्र उद्योग में रोजगार और सेवा-नियोजन (एम्प्लायमेंट) की जो हालत है, वह सिर्फ दर्दनाक ही नहीं है, बल्कि एक बहुत भयंकर और गम्भीर, खतरनाक परिस्थिति है और अगर अब हमने उसको सुधारने के लिये बिना विलम्ब किये कोई व्यापार शल्य-क्रिया नहीं की तो यह निश्चित मान लाजिये कि इस रोजगार में जो 10 लाख आदमी काम करते हैं और जिस तरह से दिन-प्रति-दिन उन की हानत बिगड़ती जा रही है, एक रोज वह आयेगा कि किसी दिन अगर खूना क्रान्ति शुरू होगी, मजदूरों का अपने मुल्क के खिलाफ, तो ये फिल्म इण्डस्ट्री के लोग उसमें सबसे आगे होंगे। इस इण्डस्ट्री में जो कैजुअल वर्कर्स काम करते हैं, जो अनियमित रोजगार के लोग काम करते हैं, जिस तरह से उनका शोषण हो रहा है, मान्यवर, कभी आप उनके शोषण को देखें तो आप इस नतीजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि जिस तरह से इस समस्या को नजरअन्दाज किया गया, वह एक अक्षम्य गुनाह है।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि पाण्डे जी का बिल शायद मुकम्मिल नहीं है, काम्प्रीहेन्सिव नहीं है, लेकिन यह बकील नहीं है, जितना उन से बन पाया है, उतना उन्होंने किया है, अगर इसको पारित कर लें, स्वीकार कर लें, तो उस से औद्योगिक विधि शास्त्र, इण्डस्ट्रीयल जूरिसप्रूडेंस के क्षेत्र में, मालिक और मजदूरों के सम्बन्धों में कोई बड़ी भारी क्रान्ति आने वाली नहीं है। लेकिन मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस उद्योग में रोजगार के सम्बन्ध से श्रम मन्त्रालय अफिस का गोला खा कर कुम्भकरण की निद्रा में सोया हुआ था, उसको झटोड़ने की दिशा में यह बिल काम करेगा। इस लिये पाण्डे जी ने जो कहा है, वह बड़ी सराहनीय बात है, प्रशंसा की बात है, इस का हम लोग स्वागत करते हैं, समर्थन करते हैं।

मान्यवर, इस उद्योग में रोजगार के तीन वर्ग हैं—पहला वर्ग तो वह है जो कलाकारों से सम्बन्ध रखता है, जिन्हें फ्री-लान्सर-आर्टिस्ट कहा जाता है। इसमें आप के बड़े बड़े नायक और नायिकाएँ आती हैं, जिन के कुछ नाम अभी लिये गये। पाण्डे जी हमारी संसद में आ गये, अगर संसद में न आते तो फिल्म क्षेत्र में रहते तथा नायकों का पक्ति में बैठे होते .....

**श्री सतपाल कपूर :** यह तो अभी भी अभिनेता हैं।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्हे :** इनके अलावा और लोग हैं जैसे संगीत निर्देशक, प्ले-बैक मिगर, इन लोगों की मेरे स्थान से बड़ी स्लैमरस लाइफ है और यही लोग नजर के सामने आते हैं, जिनको देखकर हम यह समझते हैं कि यह उद्योग बड़ा खुशहाल होगा। अगर हम तबके को छोड़ दें, जो फ्री-लान्सर तबका है और जैसे प्रोड्यूसर लोग समझते हैं कि कला के नाम पर चाहे जो चीज बना दें, नंगी और अश्लील तस्वीरें, पैसा कमाने के लिये, बाक्स-आफिस के लक्ष्य को सामने रखते हुए चाहे जैसी तस्वीर बना दें, लोगों को तो देखना ही होगा क्योंकि मनोरंजन का कोई और साधन नहीं है, उसी तरह से हमारे कलाकार, ये फ्री-लान्सर लोग समझते हैं, न इनके जीवन में किसी अनुशासन की जरूरत है, न ही कोई नैतिक मूल्य इन पर लागू होता है। बहरहाल इसके नुकसान के मुतालिक आसू बहाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

दूसरा वर्ग यह है जो टैकनीशियन्स कहलाते हैं, उनमें कैमरा-मैन हैं, साउण्ड रिकार्डर्स हैं, इन लोगों की जो स्थिति है, जो एम्प्लायमेंट कण्ट्रोल हैं, उसको भी किसी हद तक समाधानकारक माना जा सकता है। इनमें बहुत से लोग ठेके पर काम करते हैं, इसलिये इसमें कोई परेशानी की बात नहीं है। लेकिन जो तीसरा वर्ग है—मेरे स्थान से 10 लाख में से 8 लाख लोग इस वर्ग में आ जायेंगे, जो अनियमित मजदूर हैं, कर्मचारी हैं, कौजुल

वर्कर्स हैं, इस श्रेणी के लोगों पर जो गुजरती है, उसको आज तक इस मन्त्रालय ने नजर-अन्दाज किया है। आप इस विषय को कुबूल करें या न करें लेकिन इतना आवश्यक जरूर दें कि इस इण्डस्ट्री में जो शोषण होता है, जिस तरीके से युवक और युवतियों को एक्स्ट्रा के रूप में कान्ट्रैक्टर्स लाते हैं, जिस तरह से उनको पेमेंट किया जाता है, जिस तरह से उनको चलाया जाता है, उसकी तरफ आप जरूर ध्यान देंगे। यदि वहां पर देखा जाय तो, सभापति महोदय, मानव प्रतिष्ठा और मानव-गौरव को जिस तरह से कुचला जा रहा है, उसकी एक बहुत बड़ी एक्जीवीशन हम वहां देख सकते हैं, उसको देख रहे हैं और शान्ति से कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। बम्बई की यह बात मशहूर है, पाण्डे जी इस बात की गवाही देंगे, वहां पर जो छटा हुआ गुण्डा होता है, जिसे दादा कहते हैं, जो दादागिरी के काम में वहेसियत एक गुण्डे के रेपूटेशन हासिल कर लेता है, वह किसी दूसरे धन्धे में नहीं जाता फिल्म की तरफ अपना मुंह कर लेता है, क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में एक्सप्लायटेशन का सबसे ज्यादा स्कोप होता है, जरूरत से ज्यादा फायदा होता है, ऐसा आदमी कान्ट्रैक्टर की हैसियत से इन एक्सट्राज को लेकर आता है और जिस तरह से किसी जमाने में गुलामों की टूट हुआ करती थी, उस तरह का ट्रीटमेंट इन लोगों को दिया जाता है। अगर इस बात का कोई प्रमाण चाहिये तो मन्त्री महोदय कभी मेरे साथ बम्बई चले-इन-कागनिटो तो आप मेरे साथ चल सकते हैं और चल कर देख लें कि यह बात सच है या नहीं है।

जैसा मेरे पूर्व-वक्ता ने कहा—यह एक बहुत बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री है। हमारे यहां जन्मत बनाने के लिये इस इण्डस्ट्री का बहुत प्रभाव पड़ता है। हमारे यूप के ऊपर भी फिल्मों का एक जबर्दस्त प्रभाव रहता है। जिस तरीके की आजकल फिल्में आ रही हैं उनमें कला और संस्कृति का कोई नामोनिशान नहीं होता। हर कोई एक फार्मूला बनाकर चलता है, पुरानी थिसी हुई थीम्स को लेकर चलता है, किसी न

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे]

किसी सूरत से कुछ गाने रख दिए, कुछ डांस रख दिए और कुछ अश्लीलता रख दी और इस तरह से फिल्म का एन्ड हो जाता है। प्रोड्यूसर्स इस तरीके की फिल्में बनाकर हमारे यहां के बातावरण को आजकल दूषित कर रहे हैं और उसको हम नजरन्दाज कर रहे हैं। यही एक इण्डस्ट्री है जिसको अगर हम नेशनलाइज कर लें तो हमारा बेशुमार फायदा हो सकता है। हमारे जो सामाजिक लक्ष्य हैं उन को प्राप्त करने के लिए इण्डस्ट्री को हम नेशनलाइज करें तो हमें बहुत ज्यादा सुविधा हो सकती है। यही कह कर मैं एक दफा फिर पांडे जी की तारीफ करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस बिल को यहां पर लाए।

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandi wash):** Who will be the actors and actresses if you nationalise?

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** If we nationalise, there is going to be no dearth of actors and actresses and my learned friend will do well to remember that his party is full of actors and actresses even on the political stage.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** What about your ministers?

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** Many of my ministers have made you dance on the stage also. In that view of the matter I assure you that you need entertain no apprehension on the score that we will be deficient in finding out artistes.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** We know that you will only talk and will not do.

**SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:** Yes, that is my grievance. We are talking of achieving our social and economic objectives and this is one medium, a very effective medium, of building up public opinion. It is very essential that we do consider very seriously this proposal of nationalising this industry so that this effective medium comes into the hands of the Government.

\***SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy to participate in the discussion on the Film Industry

Workers Bill, introduced by my hon. friend, Shri S. C. Samanta and moved by Shri Ram-sahai Pandey for consideration.

Sir, you know that the film industry is one of the oldest industries in our country and a bill of this nature seeking to provide machinery for fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of workers in the film industry should have been brought before this House many years earlier. When we think of the film industry, immediately we begin to talk about the actors, actresses, producers and directors. Whenever any discussion about film industry had taken place in this House, we had all waxed eloquent about the financial problems faced by the producers. When the Report of the Khosla Committee came up for discussion in this House, the Members expressed their view-points as to whether kissing in films should be permitted or not. Similarly, we had a heated discussion as to whether nudity in films should be allowed or not. But, so far nobody has worried about the lakhs of workers in the film industry. The concerned Ministry also has not cared to look into the conditions of these workers. The Members of this House also have not shown any concern about the film industry workers. It is the good fortune of this House that this Bill has been introduced by Shri Samanta.

Sir, India occupies the second position in the world in regard to the number of films produced. Every year we are producing 400 films a year. Our films are exhibited in many countries of the world. In our own country we have about 10000 theatres. Three lakhs of workers are employed in the film industry in its various aspects of activities. When we witness a film, we do not even for a moment realise the hard labour put in by the workers in the production of that film and naturally we have not come to realise the hardships and the harassing conditions under which lakhs of workers are toiling in the film industry. I would expect the hon. Minister to inform this House what constructive steps have been taken by the Government to ameliorate the conditions of work and to alleviate the distress of lakhs of workers in the film industry. These workers are denied and deprived of even the basic amenities of life.

Sir, there may be many posh studios in metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta or

Madras. But these studios are engaged in unceasing activities because of these workers. Apart from these, in every nook and corner of our country, in remote villages, there are theatres in which workers are employed. I would like to know what facilities have been given to them. As my hon. friend, Shri Salve, who preceded me, pointed out, these workers have no statutory support. They have no security of job. They are engaged at will and are discharged at whim of those manning this industry.

This Bill seeks to secure statutory sanction for providing minimum amenities such as leave, shift system, rest rooms, canteens, first-aid, basic minimum wages and improvement in working conditions. As provided for in this Bill, the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act should be made applicable to these workers. This is an essential prerequisite if we want to improve their lot.

Even at the cost of repetition, I would demand that these workers in the film industry should be given the minimum wage and the benefits of gratuity should also be assured to them. Unlike other sections of industrial workers who have fixed working hours with maximum 8 hours of duty, the film industry workers are always to be at the mercy of producers, directors, studio and theatre owners. They have also to dance to the tune of actors and actresses who get Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs a film. They have to work hours together continuously without a break for their livelihood. There is no day or night for them so far as their working hours are concerned. Their working hours must be statutorily regulated. It is said that only the agriculturists have no holiday in our country. But, we are doing injustice if we do not remember the fact that the film industry workers also do not have any holidays. Only when the actor or the actress feigns sickness or really falls ill or when the studio is closed due to death of someone high in the film industry, they get a holiday. It is high time that the Government should formulate legal provisions for giving them compulsorily holidays.

It is generally said that black money predominates the film industry. It is universally believed that the actor or the actress gives receipt for receiving only a lakh of rupees, while he or she is paid Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs. 15 lakhs. It is a paradox that in such set up, there is also a section of people known as 'extras' who are given just the lunch or dinner

and who get Rs. 2 as their daily wage. What have we done for improving their lot?

Though crores of rupees have been sunk in this industry, the producers are oftentimes faced with financial stringency and they take recourse to collecting in advance from the distributors to the extent of 60% or 80% of their requirement. By advertising the star-cast of an intended film, mentioning the name of a top hero and a top heroine, they solicit the financial favour of the distributors. I am not finding fault with the existing system. But I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister that in such an environment the Government should formulate and implement a definite policy for the welfare of lakhs of workers in the film industry.

I do not plead that this Bill as it is should be accepted by the Government. There may be the need for amending certain provisions or for adding some other provisions in this Bill. It will be proving the good intentions of the Government so far as the film industry workers are concerned, if the Government accept the Bill in principle and appreciate the objectives of the Bill.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister that by the end of this year the Government should ensure the enactment of a comprehensive bill for the welfare of film industry workers. We have slumbered long enough. Having woken up, let us not doze but act energetically, effectively, and expeditiously.

With these words, I welcome this Bill.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir I am very glad and so are the hon. Members of this House that Shri R. S. Pandey who is our trusted colleague has piloted this Film Industry Workers Bill, 1972. A lot more has been said in decrying the films in the background of this Bill and, I think, it is proper that the records are put straight.

Today, the film industry employs as much as Rs. 150 crores total investment. There is an annual earning from the industry by screening the films to the tune of approximately Rs. 160 crores. Out of this, Rs. 70 crores go to the State Governments by way of entertainment tax. Not only this. The industry has more than 2 lakh workers and not 10 lakh workers as has been said previously. This industry has been producing films for a number of years.

[Shri N K Sanghi]

Who has really failed us today? We talk of black-money, we talk of unethical practices, we talk of star-system, we talk of extra-suppliers' system and all that I can assure you, and, I am sure everyone will join me, that we are not in favour of anyone of these practices black money unethical practices and all that. They have got to be rooted out. This is something that we have to do in this House. We have really to see if somebody has failed, why all these practices have persisted in this way all these years. It is a matter of serious concern to all of us here. We have to look into it. Today we cannot deny the fact that films have a great social importance in this country. Today they have become the only source of entertainment to the millions of toiling people in this country. We cannot deny that films should not be there. They have made a very good progress. Today the film industry in India is the fifth largest industry. It is today the largest film producing concern in the world. Japan and America which used to be the fore runners have today gone backward of India's production in 1971.

In this background we have to see this. Many times Government comes up with various legislations. In 1951, Prit Enquiry Committee was set up. They gave certain recommendations. The whole thing was gone into minutely but the whole report has been shelved during the last 21 years. No action was taken. Then we heard in this House that a Film Council would be instituted and that was somewhere in 1969. Since then it was being said that it was coming and coming. I do not know when it is coming. Lately, this year, we heard that Film Council would be set up in an advisory capacity and not as a statutory body. That also, I do not know how it is coming—what is the framework, what will be the terms of reference, etc. These are important when Government takes up the matter. When they make a pronouncement on the floor of the House that they will do something we expect them to take some decision quickly.

On the subject of Film Workers' Bill, I would like to draw attention to a circular which has been issued by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation on 23 January 1970. It gives a resume of what happened on Film Workers' Bill. It says:

"a draft scheme of legislation to regulate employment in Film Industry was Placed before the 24th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held in February, 1966."

It further says

"It was agreed that a tripartite committee should be set up to consider the draft scheme and make suitable recommendations in this regard. The proposed Committee should consist of one representative each from the Central organisations of workers and employers and representatives of Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation and of the State Governments of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madras and Andhra Pradesh."

It further says

In pursuance of the above recommendation a tripartite committee of 14 members was set up in this Ministry's letter No. LWI—(I)—6/13/66 dated 23rd November 1966. The Committee was required to examine the draft scheme of legislation and to make further recommendations in this regard."

It further says

"The Committee submitted its report in September 1968."

This Committee was headed by Shri N N Chatterjee the then Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation. It had all the members and it went to Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Calcutta and other places and also had a sitting in Delhi. A lot of evidence was taken from stars, writers and artistes and various people who have been engaged—representatives of employees' unions and all that. After this report was submitted, it is said:

"It is proposed to place the Report of the Tripartite Committee which examined the draft scheme of legislation before the next meeting of the Standing Labour Committee."

This report was endorsed by the 27th Session of the Standing Labour Committee of the Indian Labour Council. That was in 1969. This is the state of the Film Workers' Bill that has been discussed for the last more than five

years. It had a tripartite committee; recommendations were formulated; legislation was drafted; and it was endorsed by the Indian Labour Council. And this is the state of affairs. In 1969 something was discussed and finalised. May I know from the Government what has happened all these years? Why have they not been able to bring forward a legislation? What is the idea? A committee like this takes years and years for formulation. And when it is finalised, then also it takes years and years. It goes into the archives. Naturally there is so much of heart-burning so much of agitation. Labour laws do not work. I would humbly point out that it is not that the film industry does not have a legislation. For example, studios, etc. are governed by the various legislations that we have. We have the Factories Act, the Payment of Minimum Wages Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Industrial Disputes Act and Employees State Insurance and Provident Fund, Act etc. All this legislation applies to the laboratories as well as the studios. We have the Minimum Wages Act all these years which is applicable to the cinemas wherever they are running and some of the Shops Establishments Act and the Minimum Wages Act apply to the exhibitors. Similarly, the Shops & Establishments Act is applicable to the distributors.

To-day, whose problem is it? Certainly, it is a very big problem in the film industry. Things are not being looked into from a particular angle. The main problem is about the writers, the lyric writers and script writers who do not come under the definition of 'workmen'. 'Workers', as you very well know, are those who are manual or non-manual, skilled or unskilled. That is the definition of a 'Worker'. Unfortunately, artistes, writers, lyric-writers and script-writers, all these people do not come under the definition of 'workers', as the Solicitors and Lawyers do. You are yourself an eminent lawyer. You know better. They do not come under the definition of 'worker'. Similarly, teachers do not come under the definition of 'worker'. It is for this reason that these casual artistes, these casual lyric-writers and music-composers should be brought under a proper legislation.

Moreover, we have to understand what sort of labour-management relations is there in the film industry. They are always drafted on temporary employment. They work for ten days, 15 days or 30 days or for a season. For this reason, there ought to be some comprehensive

legislation for these people who work for part time and who do not have the advantages of the Bonus Act, who do not have the advantage of the Employees State Insurance and other socially beneficial legislation. Of course, E. S. I. premium is deducted when they are working for a week or so but they do not get the ESI card because they are not permanent employees. They have to pay something for which they are not able to take advantage of. Then, what happens?

There is a hazard also in this industry. When films are being produced, there is a riding shot. There may be a fire shot. There may be battle scenes. They are very hazardous operations. When you are shooting these films, sometimes, it may result in accidents and some people may get killed. There is no way to cover such risks. The Insurance company won't give you the Group Insurance Scheme and where they do not give group insurance, you cannot take out a policy also. I can illustrate for example if there was an accident in which ten people were killed. Sir, to-day workers compensation for death is Rs. 14,000. If 10 persons are killed and compensation is paid at Rs. 14,000 per worker the producer will have to close and go to lock, stock and barrel. This is the position of the risk involved. We have to do something and instead of bringing some sort of temporary relief to these workers, we have to think about some comprehensive legislation. But the question is that since the legislation has already been gone into and evidence has been taken for it, all the Employees' Unions are agitating to the Government for this legislation saying 'Whatever you have already finalised, please bring it on the floor of the House' so that we poor people, can take advantage of it.' This is the malady in which we are to-day. To-day, when we discuss things everything has gone wrong. Whatever little we have to do is not being done. This is the blame of the film industry that would lie on the shoulders of the Members of Parliament here and we have to do some thing.

Film is an important mass medium. It has helped in making Hindustani the *lingua franca* of the country from Kashmir to Cape Comorin and from Bengal to Rajasthan and people can to-day understand, talk and appreciate Hindustani language. This is what the films have done for us. They have also brought about a sort of social transformation by removing regional and caste barriers, by making people know their problems. To-day workers in the Film Industry are

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

marching shoulder to shoulder in the progress and prosperity of the country. I speak here, Sir, for 90 % of the people who are engaged in the film industry. To-day, they have no subsistence. They are below subsistence. It is for these workers I humbly request the Government to do something and see that a proper legislation is brought forward and what they have got should be piloted in the House, and if they want a proper codification, let it go immediately to a Select Committee where they should get it finalised with a time-bound programme and a proper legislation should be brought forward to these casual workers who to-day do not get their due rights.

**श्री भूलचन्द डागा (पाली) :** सभापति जी, मैं माननीय राम सहाय पांडे जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि चलचित्र में काम करने वाले हजारों लोगों के दुख को उन्होंने समझा है। वह उनको बधाई देगे। लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि जो बिचौलिये हैं इनका जब तक नाश नहीं होता है तब तक देश में से शोषण नहीं मिटेगा, और जो हम बात करते हैं कि एक ऐसा समाज बनाना चाहते हैं जिसमें कोई शोषण करने वाला न हो, वह बात भी तभी पूरी होगी जब बिचौलियों को हर क्षेत्र में से निकाला जायगा।

साथी साहब ने जो कहा ठीक ही कहा कि छोटे-छोटे गांवों में जो कलाकार आते हैं, और जो साहित्यिक हैं, जो इस काम को करना चाहते हैं, उनका किस प्रकार से शोषण किया जाता है इस शोषण से बचाने के लिये इस कानून की जरूरत है। मेरे खयाल से हमारे श्रम मंत्री इस बात से इन्कार नहीं करेंगे। आज तमाम देश इस तरह कदम बढ़ाना चाहता है, आज जनता आप से मांग करती है कि हमको इस तरह का कानून चाहिये। आज बिचौलियों के कारण क्या होना है कि वह हम लोगों के साथ गद्दारी करते हैं, इन्सानियत का खून करते हैं। जो बेबस लोग हैं उनको वह अपने जुल्मों का निशाना बना रहे हैं। मैंने चेम्बर और बम्बई में जा कर देखा है, और लोग हमसे बतलाते हैं, कि जो लोग

मजबूर होकर वहां जाते हैं उनका शोषण किया जाता है। वह अपनी जिन्दगी ठीक से बसर नहीं कर सकते। मैंने देखा है कि आज देश में जो तमाम मन्दिर, मस्जिद और गिरजाघर हैं, उनमें कोई जाना भी पसन्द नहीं करता है, लेकिन अगर कहीं सिनेमा चल रहा हो तो वहां सभी लोग जाना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि कई जगहों पर जहां मन्दिर और मस्जिद बने हुए हैं अगर उन स्थानों में साथ साथ सिनेमा भी चला दिये जायें तो मन्दिरों और मस्जिदों की भी थोड़ी बहुत कद्र हो जायेगी क्योंकि लोग कम से कम वहां जायेगे तो।

अभी श्री साल्वे बोल रहे थे। मुझे मालूम हो रहा था कि वह भी कलाकार है। वह भी ऐसी भाषा बोल रहे थे कि सिनेमा लोगों को नई जिन्दगी देने वाला है और जिन बूढ़ों में कोई नयापन न आता हो, उनको पिक्चर में ले जाना चाहिये। सिनेमा ने दुनिया में एक हलचल मचा दी, देश में जो दीवारें हैं उनको उसने तोड़ दिया है। जातिवाद और सम्प्रदायवाद की दीवारों को तोड़ कर एक नया जीवन देने के लिये, चाहे वह युवकों में हो, चाहे और लोगों में हो यह चलचित्र सहायक होते हैं। चलचित्र देश को आगे ले चलता है और देश को गौरव होना चाहिये कि हमारे यहां यह इडस्ट्री बड़ी अच्छी तरह से विकसित हो रही है।

माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ आपलोचना की कि चलचित्रों में बड़ी गन्दगी है, बड़ी अश्लीलता है। यह तो देखने वालों की नजरों पर कभी-कभी निर्भर करता है। अगर हम इसको किसी और रूप में देख लें तब भी काम चल सकता है, लेकिन दरअसल चलचित्रों में कुछ आइडियाज होते हैं। (ब्यबधान) आप की अवस्था चलचित्रों लायक नहीं है, आपके लिये तो कोई आश्रम चाहिये, स्वर्गाश्रम हो या गीताश्रम हो, आप उसके उपयुक्त हैं, लेकिन मेरे जैसे लोगों के लिये उसमें बहुत कुछ है। चलचित्रों ने देश के अन्दर एक क्रान्ति पैदा की



है इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है, लेकिन जो क्रांति लाने वाले हैं उनकी ओर कोई नहीं देखता है। सब लोग दीपक की रोशनी को देखते हैं, लेकिन दीपक जलाता कौन है उसको कोई नहीं पहचानता। सब लोग दीपक को लौ को देखते हैं, लेकिन दीपक को कोई नहीं देखता। जो कलाकार हैं, जो इस रोशनी को लाने वाले हैं, देश को नयापन देना चाहते हैं, उनका शोषण हो यह उचित नहीं है। श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा मिनिस्टर हैं। वह भी इससे ऐसी करते होंगे कि उन लोगों का शोषण न हो। वह समझते होंगे कि जो गलत काम आज इस उद्योग में हो रहे हैं वह एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है।

श्री पांडे एक साहित्यिक व्यक्ति हैं, उनके पास बैठने वाले श्री मालवे भी वैसे ही हैं। इसलिये मैंने सोचा कि उनके स्वर में मेरा स्वर भी मिनना चाहिये क्योंकि यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। यह सवाल इतना जरूरी है किमके बारे में लेबर मिनिस्टर को अपनी मर्यादाओं में रहते हुए विचार करना चाहिये। उनको टाइम बाउंड समय बतलाना चाहिये। ऐज सून ऐज पासिबिल वाली बात ठीक नहीं है। उनको कहना चाहिये कि इतने समय में वह यह कानून लाने के लिये तैयार हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज देश में हजारों क्या लाखों कलाकार जो हैं उनका शोषण नहीं होना चाहिये। उनकी शक्ति, उनके मन, उनके दिल, उनके संस्कार का अधिक से अधिक विकास होना चाहिये। आप कलाकारों को जितने अच्छे काम के अवसर देंगे उतना ही उनका विकास होगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जो बिल लाया गया है वह बहुत आवश्यक है। यहां पर वादविवाद में सारी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं, इसलिये मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को जल्दी से जल्दी कानून का रूप दिया जाये।

श्री बर्लस साठे (अकोला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने मित्र श्री पांडे द्वारा रखे

गये बिल की तहे दिल से तारीफ करना हूँ, साथ ही आपकी भी, जब आपने बहुत अच्छे शब्दों में, पुरजोर शब्दों में इसका समर्थन किया और खास कर यह विचार रखा कि जो तमाम चलचित्र उद्योग है उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये।

मैं तो समझता हूँ कि किसी भी पिछड़े हुए देश में, जिसको तरक्की करनी हो, समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था लानी हो, यह जो चलचित्र उद्योग का माध्यम है वह शिक्षा का, लोक शिक्षा का सबसे बड़ा माध्यम है। एक माध्यम है दूर वाणी का, दूसरा माध्यम जो मास कम्यूनिकेशन का है यह चलचित्र है। चलचित्र एक ऐसा माध्यम है जो छोटे बच्चों से लेकर बूढ़ों तक सबके लिये अपना स्थान रखता है और प्रभावित करता है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यदि अपने देश में नई पीढ़ी को कुछ अच्छे संस्कार देने हैं तो उनके लिये इस माध्यम का बहुत बड़ा उपयोग हो सकता है।

दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की तरफ, कामगारों की तरफ, कलाकारों की तरफ, हमारा ध्यान नहीं गया। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में कानून की काफी तरक्की हुई है। जीवन के तमाम अंगों को औद्योगिक कानून ने स्पर्श किया है, लेकिन जैसा आपने भी कहा, मेरे मित्र श्री सांघी ने भी कहा, क्या वजह है कि लाखों लोग जिम उद्योग में काम करते हैं उस उद्योग को हमारे कानून, मजदूर कानून, औद्योगिक विवाद सम्बन्धी जो कानून हैं वह स्पर्श न करें? जो सिनेमागृह हैं उनमें जो लोग दिन रात काम करते हैं उनको संरक्षण क्यों नहीं मिलता? यहां कह दिया जाता है कि राज्यों के कानून होंगे, शाप इस्टैब्लिशमेंट ऐक्ट सरीखे, उनमें संरक्षण मिल सकता है। लेकिन यह क्यों जरूरी है? हमारा औद्योगिक विवाद कानून बहुत काम्प्रिहेन्सिव है, लेकिन वह भी अभी तक जितने लोग हैं उन पर लागू नहीं होता। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हम कभी कभी ऐसा मानते हैं कि यह उद्योग ऐसा है जिसमें बड़े बड़े लोग हैं, बड़े ऐक्टर्स हैं, ऐक्ट्रेसज हैं और



[श्री बसन्त साठे]

प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं, जो बरोडो रुपये कमाते हैं, काला खपया कमाते हैं और बड़े मजे में रहते हैं, इसलिये इस तरफ देखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं। देश के दो लाख लोग, या दस लाख लोग करोड़पति हैं और वाले पैसे में मजे कर रहे हैं, ऐसी एक धारणा हमारी बन गई है, नहीं तो मैं कोई ऐसा कारण नहीं देखता कि कमेटी बैठे, उसने रिपोर्ट दी और 1966 से लेकर आज तक हम इस विषय की ओर जरा भी गम्भीरता से न देखते।

आपको मालूम नहीं कि इन कलाकारों में कौन से कलाकार क्या काम करते हैं। जो एक्टर होते हैं दिन भर उनको लाकर बिठाया जाता है, कब उनका नम्बर आयेगा पता नहीं। रोज चक्कर लगाते हैं और हजारों की तादाद में स्टूडियो में घंटों बैठे रहते हैं। रात में दिन में कब उनके लिये काम आयेगा यह आप बता नहीं सकते। आपको पता है कि जो लोग स्टूडियो में काम करते हैं वह बड़ी तरलीफ में रहते हैं। उनके वेतन का कोई ठिकाना नहीं, उनको पता नहीं लग सकता कि कब वे काम करेंगे और कब उनको पैसा दिया जायेगा। उनका वेतन कोई नहीं, फिर उसमें एक भयानक अनैतिहता इस क्षेत्र में आती है। आप उसकी तरफ ध्यान दीजिये। परसों आपने सुना कि उडीसा की लड़कियों के साथ क्या हुआ। मैं आपसे बतला रहा हूँ कि बम्बई में गरीब घर की लड़किया ही नहीं, अच्छे अच्छे घरों की लड़किया इस आशा से आती हैं कि वह अच्छी कलाकार हो जायेंगी। वह एक्टरों के बाजार में चली जाती है। उनका कितना दुरुपयोग किया जाना है और सामाजिक दृष्टि से उनका कितना अघपतन हो जाता है, आप जरा इस तरफ भी ध्यान दीजिये। सरकार कानून बना कर यह व्यवस्था करे कि जिस किसी को काम के लिए बुलाया जाये, चाहे वह एक्टर हो और चाहे कोई और काम करने वाला, उसको उचित वेतन दिया जाये, जैसे कि टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री में बदली कामगारों

को दिया जाता है। तब वे अपने आपको बेचने की बात नहीं सोचेंगे। आज उनकी जो हालत है, सरकार को उसे मानवता, महानुभूति, अनुकम्पा, और मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि स्त्री-दासिण्य की भावना से देखना होगा।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री पांडे, ने यह बिल लाकर बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन अक्सर हम देखते हैं कि जब कोई प्राइवेट मेम्बर का बिल आता है, तो मंत्री महोदय कह देते हैं कि हम भी इस बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं, वगैरह।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे उन्होंने कहा है कि वह इसको स्वीकार कर लेंगे।

श्री बसन्त साठे : अगर वह इसको स्वीकार कर लेंगे, तो सोने में सुहागा है। मैं श्री पांडे से कहूंगा कि वह इस बिल को विद्वान न करें। वह नेता है—वह अभिनेता है। आप भी अभिनेता हैं। मैं तो अभी अभी आया हूँ, अभिनेता नहीं बना हूँ। मंत्री महोदय यह ठोस एंशोरेस दें कि वह जल्द से जल्द ऐसा कानून हाउस में लायेंगे। कम से कम औद्योगिक विवाद कायदे में यह छोटा सा संशोधन कर दिया जाये कि वह फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को भी कवर करेगा। इस वक्त इतना कर दिया जाये। पूरा बिल बाद में लाया जा सकता है। डेफिनीशन आफ इंडस्ट्री में इसको इनक्लूड कर दिया जाये। आज का सारा सवाल इससे हल हो जायेगा।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : Sir, a very lively debate has taken place on this Bill which has been introduced by Shri Samanta, and I am really grateful to the hon. Members for expressing concern over the plight of the workers in the film industry. Shri Pandey, while moving this Bill, mentioned that the Industrial Disputes Act is not applicable to the workers in the film industry

So also, Shri Subodh Hansda said the other day that the Minimum Wages Act is not applicable to them. The other Members who have spoken have also mentioned the deplorable conditions under which these workers are working. You Sir, have also expressed your fear in so far as you have said that casual workers are employed through middlemen and they are very much exploited. We also know that most of the workers in this industry are employed through middlemen; that the recruitment of workers is beset with several evils; that favouritism and nepotism are rampant and the workers are exploited in several ways. Indeed, there is actually no security of service. The rates of wages have not been prescribed. But the State Governments are employed to do it. They can bring about changes in the Minimum Wages Act so as to be applicable to them. The position is that the State Governments are empowered to add any employment to the schedule to the Act. They can, therefore, amend and apply the Minimum Wages Act wherever they like and even so in the film industry.

**श्री बसंत साठे :** इंडस्ट्री की डेफिनिशन में पहले आना चाहिए। वह एक दफा उममें आ गया तो मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट लागू करना आसान हो जायगा। लेकिन शुरूआत तो हमें करनी पड़ेगी।

**SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA :** I agree that special legislation for the workers in this industry is necessary. Shri Viswanathan mentioned that there were no holidays for the workers and that they had to work throughout the year, that no regular work was given to them and they were at the mercy of the employers. All these things are correct. But it is not correct to say that none of the labour laws are applicable to them. Some labour laws are applicable to one or more of the three sectors of the industry covering production, distribution and exhibition: Factories Act 1948, Payment of wages Act 1936, Workmen's Compensation Act 1923, Industrial Disputes Act 1947, Industrial Employment Standing Orders, 1946, etc. All these Acts apply more or less to the film industry.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** To those who come within the definition of 'worker'.

**SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA :** The application of some of the above labour laws to the film industry is however beset with difficulties. Junior artists and technicians employed

in the production centre of the industry may not come within the purview of the definition of the workmen under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. We have taken note of it. It is not that we are not looking into it. Section 17 (3) of the Factories Act 1948 provides that effective provision should be made for prevention of glare either directly or indirectly from a source of light. I think Prof. Mukherjee referred to this point and said that such glare was not good to the workers and it was detrimental to their health. We have taken note of it. This section does not meet with the requirements of the production sector where brilliant lights are required for shooting. Similarly, the provisions of sections 66 and 67 of the Factories Act prohibiting employment of women and children between certain hours or the employment of children below the age of 14 cannot be enforced in the production sector of the film industry. We feel that there are some defects in the labour laws which do not apply there and we are going to correct this in the Bill which we shall be bringing forward before this House very soon. The enforcement of the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act and Workmen's Compensation Act in the film industry also leaves room for improvement. The difficulties of workers employed in the production sector have been accentuated by the fact that producers depend heavily on borrowed capital at high rates of interest and pay a few top artists fabulous sums leaving little for the majority of other categories of workers. Shri Pandey referred to this point. This has also been taken note of. Maximum share is taken by the top artists and the standbys and part-time workers are ill paid.

Arising out of the existing ineffective application of labour laws in the film industry the question of initiating special legislation for regulating the working conditions and wages in the film industry has been under the exhibition of the Government for the last several years in consultation with the State Governments concerned and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Mr. Sanghi dealt at length with all these aspects. We are alive to our duties. We do not want to bring in piecemeal legislation. We want to bring a comprehensive legislation so that all aspects may be fully covered.

17.00 hrs.

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** But it has taken more than three years.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Government is looking into it very keenly. We do not want any lacunae to be left. I will explain the reasons for the delay.

A draft outline of the proposed legislation was prepared and circulated for comments in October 1965 to State Governments and the Central Ministries concerned and 55 organisations of employers and workers in the film industry. The proposal for enacting legislation was placed before the Standing Labour Committee held in February, 1966. The committee recommended that a Tripartite Sub-Committee should be set up to consider the draft scheme and make suitable recommendations. A Tripartite Sub-Committee was therefore, set up in November, 1966, under a senior officer of the Ministry. It consisted of 14 members of which 4 members represented the workers' organisations and an equal number of members represented employers' organisations. The remaining members represented the Central and State Governments. The sub-committee submitted its report in September, 1968 and it was placed before the 29th session of the Standing Labour Committee held in New Delhi on the 23rd and 24th July, 1970. The committee approved the draft outline of the scheme of legislation recommended by the sub-committee.

The views of the sub-committee are :

(1) Even though the workers in the film industry are protected under the existing labour laws, there is need for a special legislation for the industry. The proposed legislation should set out only the fresh provisions while for the remaining, it should indicate the provisions in the existing labour laws which should apply. The legislation should be brought forward by the Central Government but the rule-making power should vest in the State Governments.

(2) The proposed legislation should cover all the three sectors of industry, viz., production, distribution and exhibition.

(3) The definition of the term "employer" should be wide enough to cover producers who engage free-lance artistes and technicians on contract basis.

(4) The definition of the term "Worker" which should specifically include free-lance artistes, script writers and dancers, should

be exhaustive and the limit of monthly emoluments should be Rs. 1,000.

(5) The term "wages" should be defined as in the Payment of Wages Act.

(6) There should be provision for registration of establishments, employers and licences should be issued only if the minimum conditions regarding deposit and availability of completed script are fulfilled.

(7) The term "establishment" should be defined in the proposed legislation.

(8) Working hours should be fixed separately for different classes of employees depending on the requirements in each case.

(9) There should be provision for facilities for workers regularly employed but not for free-lance and purely casual workers. Casual workers should be given some monetary compensation in lieu of leave.

(10) The State Governments should have powers to make rules laying down the circumstances in which workers, including women and children, could be employed in the production of cinematographic films between 7 P. M. to 8 A. M.

(11) The State Governments should have powers to lay down standards for controlling glare or formation of shadows in the production of cinematographic films.

(12) There should be provision for rest rooms in film studios.

(13) Gratuity should be payable to regular employees and not to temporary, casual and free lance workers. The scale of gratuity should be on the lines laid down in the Working Journalists Act.

(14) In the matter of retrenchment, the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act should be applied.

(15) As regards penalty, the maximum fine should be Rs. 2,000. Fines at enhanced rates should be levied for repeated and continuous offence, on the lines of the provisions of the Factories Act.

The report of the Sub-Committee was circulated to the State Governments and Union Territories and the concerned organisations of employers and workers for comments. On the

basis of the comments received, a scheme of legislation is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Therefore, no useful purpose will be served by the Bill of Shri Samanta.

Apart from this consideration, there are certain lacunae in the present Bill. These are:

(1) Some important terms, e. g. "employer", "establishment", "wages" etc., have not been defined in the Bill.

(2) There is no provision in the Bill for the registration of producers' establishments—a very important control mechanism for an industry of this kind.

(3) The Bill does not contain any provision for giving powers to States to make rules for laying down the circumstances in which workers, including women and children could be employed in production of films at night, or for laying down standards for controlling glare or for formation of shadows.

(4) Clause 7 of the Bill provides for constitution of a Wage Board for the film industry. Some of the State Governments have already added employment in the film industry in Schedule I to the Minimum Wages Act and have also fixed minimum wages.

(5) Clause 11 of the Bill provides for the levy and collection of a few on the earnings of workers and employers for the purpose of promoting the welfare of workers who have either retired or are unemployed or in indigent circumstances. This fee is in the nature of a tax. Because of the nature of their employment, a large number of workers would not be benefited by the provisions of the Bill. Further, the utilisation of the fund is left to a purely official machinery which is not desirable.

(6) Clause 15 of the Bill provides for working hours. This clause does not take cognizance of the fact that different limits for working hours will have to be prescribed for different categories of workers.

(7) Clauses 5 and 17 of the Bill provide for gratuity and leave. There is no provision stipulating that these benefits should not be available to free lance and purely casual workers.

For these reasons, I oppose the Bill as also all the motions or amendments thereto.

I assure the hon. Members that we are contemplating bringing forward an exhaustive Bill in this august House very soon. Therefore, I would request the mover of the Bill to kindly withdraw it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar): The recommendation was made in 1969 to have a comprehensive Bill and after 2½ or 3 years a draft legislation was prepared. After 2½ years it is found that there are so many lacunae in the legislation. Who are the persons responsible for this draft legislation?

MR CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has dealt with the matter as best as he could. If the hon. Member is not satisfied with his reply, I am afraid there is no occasion for the hon. Member to ask questions at this stage.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (गजनंदगाव) :  
मभापति जी, श्री सामन्त की ओर से मैंने इस विधेयक को सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया था। इस विधेयक का सबसे बड़ा उद्देश्य सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकषित करना था कि मनोरंजन का सबसे बड़ा माध्यम चलचित्र है और इसलिये हम उसके स्लैमर और इस उद्योग में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसकी तरफ से—जैसा कि आपने ठीक ही कहा, हम अपनी आंखें बन्द नहीं रख सकते हैं। कहा में उद्योग आरम्भ होता है और कहाँ समाप्त होता है इस प्रक्रिया में किन किन परिस्थितियों से समाज, कार्यकर्ता, देश, संस्कृति, विचार, चरित्र कैसे कैसे समाज में ये सब व्यथायें पैदा होती हैं, इन पर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा। मनोरंजन का सबसे बड़ा महत्व है और इस मनोरंजन के माध्यम में, चलचित्र के माध्यम से रूप और सौन्दर्य का बड़ा प्राधान्य है, और इस रूप और सौन्दर्य को जिस प्रकार हमने अपनी तमाम परम्परागत संस्कृति को बालाये ताक रख कर के बाजार में नीलाम किया है उसे के नाम पर, बोक्स हिट करे इस नाम पर, यह हमारे लिये खेद की बात है। हुस्न के बारे में यह तत्कथुर किया गया है, जरा सुनिये :

हुस्न तो हंगामे बाजार में भररूप रहा,  
और इस्क तो चुप है  
सजाये हुए महकिल तनहा।

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

जहाँ डिबोशन है, जहाँ प्यार है, वहाँ उस हंगामे सौन्दर्य की बात नहीं है। सौन्दर्य का यदि प्राधान्य न होता तो हर प्रोड्यूसर ब्लैक से पैसा लेकर इनवेस्ट न करता, जो कि अभी मुल्तानियों से पैसा लेकर 100 रु० के 40 रु० ब्याज का देकर ऐसी पिक्चर बनाते हैं। क्योंकि वह देखते हैं कि इस देश में सैक्स स्टारवेशन है, सौन्दर्य की बड़ी भारी पिपासा है, कला के नाम पर वह ऐसे चित्र को प्रस्तुत करते हैं कि यदि नायिका के, हीरोइन के वस्त्र उधाड़ कर उसके अंगों को प्रदर्शित नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो एक जलाशय में, एक स्विमिंग पूल में और उसके परिधानों को ट्रांसपेरेंट करके उसके शरीर को दिखाना चाहते हैं, और इस प्रकार पैसा पैदा करना चाहते हैं। सौन्दर्य का जिस प्रकार परवर्टेड, नग्न स्वरूप प्रस्तुत करते हैं, आज इन नग्नता से सारा यूरोप थक चुका है। और समाज को नग्न करने के बाद कहां है वह संस्कृति और कहां है वह आकर्षण? सौन्दर्य की पूजा भी अगर करनी होगी तो परिधान के अन्दर करनी होगी, वस्त्रों के अन्दर करनी होगी। लेकिन सौन्दर्य के ऊपर से बसन जहां उतार दिये गये हैं, जहां नग्नता आ चुकी है, आज वहां उद्योग डगमगा रहा है, और यहां हम इस संस्कृति को, उस धरोहर को, उस धात्री को नहीं जाने देना चाहते।

हम सौन्दर्य के प्रदर्शन के विरुद्ध नहीं हैं। लेकिन जिस प्रकार इस देश की मनःस्थिति को समझ कर, कैसा चित्र बनाने से, किस प्रकार का रूप देने से, किस प्रकार का उसके प्रदर्शन से हमें कैसे अधिक पैसा प्राप्त हो, वह जो मोटिवेशन है, यह कल्पना है, मैं इसकी निन्दा करता हूं। और इसलिये श्रीमन, आप पीठाधीश हैं इस समय, आप जब यहां बैठे हुए थे तब एक सदस्य थे, लेकिन अब आप सदन के कस्टोडियन हैं, आप ने ठीक कहा कि इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं और इसलिये करता हूं कि यदि चल-चित्र उद्योग एक बात निष्ठा के साथ तय

कर ले कि इस राष्ट्र का चरित्र निर्माण करना है, चरित्र के निर्माण करने का मैं सैक्स से बोध नहीं जोड़ता हूँ, कार्य करने के प्रति गरिमा का भाव पैदा करना है, इस देश को उठाना है, परस्पर सम्बन्धों को जोड़ना है, हर व्यक्ति अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति दायित्व को समझे इसका बोध कराना है, इससे ज्यादा उसके लिये और कोई माध्यम नहीं हो सकता।

मैंने एक चित्र देखा था, एक जापान का चित्र था जो मौन था, उसमें श्रम की गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा का इतना श्रेष्ठ बोध था कि एक नायक नीचे से पानी लेकर पहाड़ के ऊपर जाता है, उसकी पत्नी नीचे से पानी ले करके पहाड़ पर एक खेत को सींचती थी, छोटे से खेत को सींचती है, छोटे बच्चे पीधे की तरह उगते हैं, उसमें से एक का देहान्त हो गया। बच्चा जिस पाठशाला में पढ़ता था उस पाठशाला के सारे विद्यार्थी संवेदना प्रकट करने के लिये आये सस ससय मां बड़े दुःख से रो पड़ी तो उसका पिता इंगित करता है कि यह बच्चा तुम्हारा मर तो जरूर गया है, लेकिन कर्तव्य तुम्हारा क्या है? यह एक पीढ़ी उग रहा है। एक बार मां विचलित हुई, उस पीढ़ी की तरफ देखा, अपने कर्तव्य की तरफ देखा और फिर बाल्टी उठाई और पानी से सिंचाई आरम्भ कर दिया। नीचे से पानी लाना, उसकी गति, पीढ़ी की रक्षा जीवन का वह एक क्षण था जिसमें दुखी होने के बाद भी उस दुःख से अपने आपको अविचलित बना कर वह कर्तव्य से कहीं पर भी डिगी नहीं। इसमें कहां रोमांस है, कहां सौन्दर्य है? लेकिन मैं एक रोमांस और एक सौन्दर्य। वह सौन्दर्य है मानवता के अन्दर की अनुभूति, मानवता के अन्दर छिपी हुई प्रतिभा, कर्तव्य पालन की प्रवृत्ति तथा उद्देश्य का दर्शन। कौन दर्शक होगा जिसकी आंखों से उस समय दो आंसू गालों पर न टुक गये हों। ऐसा एक विचार, समाज की एक अनुभूति उसने प्रदर्शित की। कर्तव्य एक तरफ, परिवार में एक बच्चे का मरण एक तरफ, फिर कर्तव्य पर रत होना एक तरफ, कितनी अच्छी बात थी।

आज बड़े प्रोड्यूसर, बड़े कलाकार सौन्दर्य को लेकर बाजार में बैठते हैं और पैसा लेते हैं 25—30 करोड़ रु० नकद। 25 हजार सिनेमा बिजो में खनकता हुआ पैसा आता है। उसको देने वाले कौन लोग हैं? थके हुए लोग, जिन के लिए और कोई मनोरंजन नहीं। मनोरंजन का पंच-द्रव्य आज सिनेमा बन गया है, इसलिये कि वह थके होते हैं, मनोरंजन चाहते हैं। वह निकट के सिनेमा से चले जाते हैं। पैसा नहीं होता है तब भी जाते हैं, उधार लेकर जाते हैं। अगर आज हाउमहोल्ड एक्स्पेन्सेज में सिनेमा के एक्स्पेन्सेज को जोड़ लिया जाय तो कौन सा ऐसा परिवार है जिसके मदस्य चल-चित्र नहीं देखते हैं, जो नये बन कर आते हैं।

जितने सुन्दर चित्र होंगे उतना अच्छा समाज बनेगा। जितने गन्दे, बुरे, भद्दे, अश्लील चित्र होंगे वैसी ही गिरी हुई हमारी भावनायें होंगी। मैं बिल्कुल रूढ़िवादी नहीं हूँ, बिल्कुल पोंगापन्थी व्यक्ति नहीं हूँ, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सौन्दर्य का विकास हो, मैं चाहता हूँ कि कला का विकास हो, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आधुनिकता से उसको दूर न रक्खा जाये, लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि प्रोड्यूसर प्रोड्यूस करते समय, कहानी का चयन करते समय हीरो और हीरोइन का चयन करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि बाक्स कौन सी चीज हिट करती है, कैसे चल-चित्र दस, बारह और बीस हफ्ते चलेगा और कैसे हम लोगों का शोषण करेंगे। फिर इस सबका लाभ अगर नीचे तक आता हो, उसका आर्थिक प्रवाह, आर्थिक लाभ की गंगा का प्रवाह अगर नीचे तक जाता हो, जो लोग बारह-बारह, चौदह चौदह घंटे हाई वोल्टेज में काम करते हैं, अगर, वह उन तक पहुंचता हो या उनका फायदा होता हो तो ठीक है। मुझे मालूम है जिनका सिनेमाओं से संबंध है, सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों महत्वाकांक्षायें लेकर कलाकार बनने की प्रवृत्ति से के स्वप्न लेकर आते हैं, देश भर से तटण बहनें और बेडियां, तटणी बालाएं उसी परिकल्पना के साथ बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, आदि शहरों

की तरफ जाती है। वह लोग जिन एजेंसियों के चक्कर में पड़ती है और जिस प्रकार उनका शरीर से, मन से, बुद्धि से और पैसे से शोषण होता है उसको इस सदन में बहुत खोल कर रखने में भी लज्जा आती है।

आप एक्स्ट्राज की बात लीजिये। प्रोड्यूसर कहता है कि फोक डान्स दिखाना है और उसके लिए पच्चीस सुन्दर मुलाक़तियों की लड़कियां चाहिए। शाम तक पच्चीस लड़कियां आ जाती हैं। उनकी क्या सिक्योरिटी है। मैं श्री सांधी से पूछता हूँ, वह सब कुछ जानते हैं, शायद फंडरेशन के अध्यक्ष भी है। उन पच्चीस सुन्दर मुलाक़त वाली तरुणी बालाओं द्वारा होने वाले संगीत और नृत्य का सयोजन करने वाली जो एजेंसी है वह उनको लेती है, और पांच दस वर्ष बाद जब उनका जीवन समाप्त हो जाता है तब उनकी क्या हालत होती है, यह श्री डागा जानते हैं और सभापति महोदय, आप भी जानते हैं। जब उनकी तरुणार्थ कला से मंडित हो जाती है, जब उनके नृत्य से आनन्द आता है और पक्कर सुन्दर बनती है तो उसके बाव यह कंट्रेक्ट भी होनी चाहिए कि उनको इतना भरपेट पैसा मिलना चाहिए कि वह अपनी असमत से खेल कर के समाज में अपनी गर्दन लज्जा से न झुका लें। यही कलाकार हैं जिन्होंने अपने नृत्य और संगीत से मनोरंजन प्रदान किया है लेकिन आज उनको ही अपना शरीर बेचना पड़ता है। इसलिये उसके अन्धेरे को, उसके धोखे को, उसके गन्देपन को, उसकी हीनता को, उनके जघन्य स्वरूप को, भ्रष्ट स्वरूप को भी हमें देखना होगा।

मंत्री महोदय यहां बिल लायें या न लायें, लेकिन इस बिल के माध्यम से जो सदन का ध्यान दिलाया गया है वह सबसे बड़ा काम है। हमारे देश और समाज में मनोरंजन का जो सबसे बड़ा माध्यम है, उसके प्रति हम कितने उदासीन हैं? क्या वे महिलायें हमारी बहनें और बेडियां नहीं हैं, जो एक्स्ट्रा बनने के बाद आखिर में प्रास्टीट्यूट बन जाती हैं? हम ऐसे कितने ही आदरणीय कलाकारों को जानते हैं, जो एक समय उच्च, उन्नति और लोकप्रियता

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

के शिक्षण पर थे, लेकिन जब उनके जीवन का सूर्य अस्त होने को आया, तो उनके भूखो मरने की नौबत आई। आज हमारे कलाकारों के लिये कोई संरक्षण नहीं है। जब वे बूढ़े हो जाते हैं, उनका गर्दन झुक जाती है और हाथ पैर काम करना बन्द कर देते हैं, तो उनकी क्या हालत होती है? इसलिये उनके लिए कुछ न कुछ संरक्षण को व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

केवल वही व्यक्ति कलाकार नहीं है, जो दस दस लाख रुपये लेते हैं। जो लिखते हैं, सोचते हैं, अभिनय, नृत्य और संगीत देते हैं, वे भी कलाकार हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त शाइलू लगाने वाले, दरबान, सिनेमा के एटेंडेंट, साउंड रिकार्डर और कैमरामैन आदि भी इस उद्योग के अंग हैं और हमें उन सब को संरक्षण देना चाहिए। हम चल-चित्र उद्योग को ऐसे सुन्दर और स्वस्थ रूप में प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं, जहाँ कोई गन्दापन न हो, भ्रष्ट आचरण न हो, ब्लैक के पैसों का विपुल प्रवाह न हो।

इस देश में कुछ कलाकारों को एक एक चित्र के लिए दस दस लाख रुपये दिये जाते हैं। जो व्यक्ति तीन चार चित्रों में काम करके तीस लाख रुपये कमा लेगा, वह क्या करेगा? वह दत्तनी एफ्लुएन्ट लाइफ बनायेगा, जो हमारे जीवन में हाहाकार पैदा कर देगी।

मैं कलाकारों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे ब्लैक के लाखों रुपये रखने की प्रवृत्ति को छोड़ दें। वे राष्ट्रपिता और देशभक्ति के अनुरूप, इस देश की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं के अनुसार सादगी से रहें। कला, सौन्दर्य और रूप उनको भगवान दे दिया है। उनसे हमें यह अपेक्षा है कि वे इस बदलते हुए समाज में मादगी, गरिमा और सौम्यता के साथ रहें। हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि निचले कलाकारों का भी उद्भव और उन्नति हो, उनकी उचित संरक्षण मिले। ऐसा न हो कि उनकी जीविका कुठार और निराशा से भरा रहे।

अन्त में उन लाखों बुद्धिजीवी कलाकारों की ओर से, जिनके जीवन-यापन से कोई स्थायित्व नहीं है, जिनके लिये ग्रेजुएटों, प्राविडेंट फंड और ट्रिब्यूनल आदि की कोई सुविधा नहीं है, से मंत्री महोदय से बड़े दर्द के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने आश्वासन के अनुसार धीरे से शोष बिल लायें, ताकि इन छोटे से छोटे और साधारण से साधारण कलाकारों को कुछ संरक्षण मिल सके। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इस अमंगठन और बिगड़खलित उद्योग के बिखरे हुए घागों को जोड़ा जाये, उनको नैतिक जीवन दिया जाये, देश और समाज के प्रति उत्तरदायित्व की भावना दी जाये। हम सब मनोरंजन चाहते हैं, कला की पूजा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यदि कलाकार कला की पूजा करना स्वयं भ्रष्ट हो, तो वह कलाकार नहीं है। कला की पूजा और उपासना होनी चाहिए और यदि कलाकार सादगी, वायित्व और गरिमा के साथ कला के माध्यम से हमारे सामने आता है, तो हम उसके सामने मस्त हो झुकायेंगे। जो कलाकार भ्रष्टता और हमारी सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक परम्पराओं का अनुगमन करेंगे, वे हमारे प्रिय-पात्र होंगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह अपने आश्वासन के अनुसार एक अच्छा बिल जल्दी लायें और सदन में विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन लाखों लोगों के साथ न्याय करें।

समाप्ति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और श्री सामन्त को भी, धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस बिल को पायलट करने का मौका दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are two amendments moved to this Bill—one by Mr. Daschowdhury and another one by Mr. Subodh Hansda. Are they pressing their amendments?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Yes, I would like to say a few words only.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not now. This was discussed thoroughly.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : My amendment is for referring the Bill to the Select Committee because the Government is taking quite a long time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you press that it should be put to the vote of the House ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I press my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide machinery for fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of workers in the Film Industry, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely :—

Shrinati Mukul Banerji, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda, Shri H. R. Gokhale, Shri Samai Guha, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Nihar Laskar, Shri V. Mayavan, Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, Shri Ramsahai Pandey, Shri S. C. Samanta, Shri Arjun Sethi, Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma ; and Shri B. K. Daschowdhury.

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (1)

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Subodh, are you pressing your amendment ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore) : In view of the Minister's assurance, I am not pressing my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the Hon'ble Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn*

MR. CHAIRMAN : From the concluding remarks, I understand that Mr. Pandey is withdrawing the Bill.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

— — —  
CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(Amendment of Seventh Schedule) by Shri S. C. Samanta

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we go to the next item.

Mr. Samanta.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

In this Statement of Objects and Reasons I have clearly put why I want education to go to the Concurrent List.

This Bill is being discussed throughout the country, especially the educationists of the country. So many Committees and Commissions were formed but the Government could not come to a definite conclusion whether education should be brought to the Concurrent List.

Education is a matter of national concern and should be treated from that point of view. The role of the Government of India in the development of education should be judged in that context. In the Union List, that is, in List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, Entries 63 to 66 and Entry No. 25 of the Concurrent List enumerate the only subjects relating to Education where the Union Government has the power of legislation and direct control. Barring this limited field, the Government of India has not been vested with any specific responsibility in the matter of education and the vast field of education has been left to the exclusive domain of the States.

The result has been far below our expectation. The radical reconstruction of the educational structure recommended by experts and expert committees including the Education Commission has not been brought about. I know that the Education Commission did not favour the idea of inclusion of education in the Concurrent List. The Commission indeed recommended as follows. I quote :

"An intensive effort should be made to exploit fully the existing provisions of



[Shri S. C. Samanta]

the Constitution for the development of education and evolution of a national educational policy. The problem may then be reviewed again after, say, ten years "

Sir, this is on page 453 of the Report of the Education Commission.

Sir, the Commission did not summarily reject the proposal for treating the subject of education as a Concurrent subject. I think that any further delay in considering this vital matter would be prejudicial to the cause of education and would therefore harm the wider interests of the country. The Centre should be vested with power through the Constitutional amendment proposed by me, to shape and to control the educational policy and educational development of the country.

The Committee of the Members of Parliament of Higher Education, presided over by Shri S. N. Sapro had recommended that at least Higher Education should be included in the Concurrent List. I am emphatically of the opinion that the whole of the field of Education should be placed in the Concurrent List.

Sir, there is no justification for non-implementation of the Directive Principle regarding Free and Compulsory Education for all children upto the age of 14. This Directive Principle should be implemented by suitable Constitutional Amendment.

Sir, here we must remember that 25 years have passed after our independence and we have provided in the Constitution that within 10 years children upto the age of 14 will be educated. How far have we proceeded? Is there any difficulty? So many Committees and so many Commissions have been established. Have they not given thought about this? Is it a fact that the States cannot spend so much as is necessary for fulfilling those promises we have made in the Constitution? The Centre alone cannot do this. The Centre has to come in and the Centre can come in in the Concurrent List, taking the responsibility by sharing it.

The regional imbalances in the matter of educational development in different States are too glaring to escape notice. Different sections of the nation, particularly the weaker sections, are in varying stages of educational development. Education is primarily a State

subject but the States again with their meagre resources cannot be expected to bear the cost of proper development of education.

The Centre should extend all co-operation to the States in bearing the burden of the cost of educational development of the States.

On the other hand, with all the best intentions and efforts of the Central Government, it cannot effectively tackle the national educational problems unless it is vested with adequate power. Many committees have made excellent recommendations. Many conferences of Ministers have held out brilliant promises. Many of these have remained as pious wishes confined to paper. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue.

The Centre alone can think about a desirable improvement. The Centre should be placed in a place of authority to supervise, direct and control the entire field of education while leaving the States to develop according to local needs.

This is my proposal, and I have moved a motion for acceptance and passing of this Bill. But some of my friends have given amendments to the effect that this Bill may be referred to a Select Committee or it may be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon. If the House and the Government want that it should be so done, then I have no objection.

Sir, I move that this Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration".

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 8 Members, namely : Shri Arvind Netam, Shri Subodh Handa, Shri Vikram Mahajan, Chaudhary Nitiraj Singh, Shri Arjun Sethi, Shri Rajaram Shastri, Shri B. R. Shukla and Shri Ram Chandra Vikal with instructions to report by the 1st August, 1972".

SHRI SUBODH HANDSA (Midnapore) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 23rd October, 1972".

MR. CHAIRMAN : These amendments are also before the House.

\*SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, my respected friend Shri Samanta has introduced this Bill. The objective of this bill is to help the spread of education and also to make up the retardation that has taken place in the sphere of education in our country. He has talked about primary education and he has suggested that education should be included in the Concurrent list of the Constitution.

I have some objections to the above proposal. Shri Samanta has tried to argue that the States do not have enough resources but the Centre has and unless the Central Government takes over the responsibility, the spread of education in the country cannot be fully achieved. I differ with him on this point. Why education could not be spread? It is true that the States do suffer from paucity of funds for propagating the cause of education and we have to find out how we can make more funds available to the States so that they are able to perform their responsibility properly and adequately. On the other hand if we take away the initiative from the States and vested in the Centre, then I feel, Sir, it will not further the cause of education. Not only that the initiative of the States will be killed in this process the national unity and the culture of the country will also be affected adversely. Therefore, my submission is that the Central Government must ensure that the role of the States in regard to spreading of education is not stifled and the Centre should make available all the funds that the State Government may need for such purposes. From our experience I can say Sir that in West Bengal we could have made primary education free and compulsory but it was because of the paucity of funds that we could not do it. How is it that Centre should concentrate all the financial resources in its hands while the States should be made to starve for funds? It is indeed an untenable position. The Centre must ensure that the States are provided with necessary funds and their efforts to spread education among the people are not frustrated for want of money. I do feel that the Centre can play a meaningful role in coordinating different

aspects of education and bring about rapport between the different agencies for diffusion of knowledge but the initiative to propagate education must essentially vest in the States and they should be given adequate funds to pursue their plans successfully.

There are many backward areas in the country. The Centre has to pay special attention and make available adequate funds to meet the educational needs of the people of these regions. The Centre should also ensure that primary education is made free in all the States in the shortest possible time and the implementation of such a scheme is not hampered for want of funds. In case if any State Government finds any difficulty or fails to achieve this objective then the Central Government should come to their rescue. There is not a village in India where the people would not like their children to be educated, and there is not a single State Government which would not like to give free education to its people. But if despite all their earnest desire they have failed to achieve their ambition it was mainly because of the fact that they had no funds or not enough funds to implement their schemes. Therefore, Sir, I have already stated the States should be given more funds and they should be given freedom of initiative to spread education in their own jurisdiction. If we are able to do it, then only we would be able to further the cause of education and help enrich our culture and heritage.

For these reasons Sir, I oppose the Bill which has been introduced by Shri Samanta.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore) : Sir, I have moved my amendment and would like to say something about it. In this very House, on the 6th March, 1962, a resolution was moved by Shri Siddheshwar Prasad, recommending that education which is now a State subject should be made a Union subject. Opinions were expressed in favour of the view that the Union should assume a greater responsibility in the field of higher education and that the country should have a uniform pattern of education.

A Committee was formed at that time with Members of Parliament, which Mr. Samanta has mentioned the Sapru Committee to consider the constitutional provisions in all the aspects relating to the co-ordination and determination of standards in the institutions for higher studies including research, scientific

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Subodh Hansda]

and technical education. The Committee went deeply into the matter and made a number of important recommendations. One of the main recommendations was that the university and higher education should be transferred from the State list to the concurrent list.

In the States there are various types of educational institutions with different standards and different syllabus. The standards of technical, vocational and medical education also differ from university to university. Similarly, amenities like pay-scales of teachers also differ from institution to institution, university to university and from State to State. There are other problems like the payment of matching grants which also is not done properly.

If we are to overcome these problems and have a uniform and better type of education, I think the Centre should come forward to take over the entire system of education. The States could be entrusted with executive power to implement the directions of the Central Government. Various States have at present various educational policies, not only the manner but even the standards vary, the result is that there is no uniformity and it tantamounts to discrimination among young nationals of India. There are convent schools in our country which are not within the reach of the common people. Very few persons can afford to give such education and this is a serious handicap to the vast masses of our people, as with better type of education they get more employment opportunities. This discrimination could not be removed unless there is one uniform system of education in our country.

States have meagre resources at their disposal service of experts of finances. They depend upon the Centre for this. If the Centre pools up all the resources of all the States I think it can succeed in having a uniform system of education suited to the needs of the country. This is a matter which concerns the general public as well as the national interests at all levels. That is why I suggested that it be circulated for eliciting public opinion by the date which I have mentioned. If such steps are taken they will strengthen the hands of the Government of India in improving the educational system and in enabling us to have a sound system of education all over the country. I therefore request that my amendment be accepted.

SHRIG VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash)

I rise to oppose this Bill introduced by Mr Samanta. The Bill envisages taking away education from the State list and including it in the Concurrent list. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that educational integration is a prerequisite to national integration. I do not agree with this statement either. In India we have unity in diversity. Integration does not mean having the same food habits all over the country or that 55 crores of people who live here have the same hairstyle or sideburns. If emotional integration is emphasised as the prerequisite of national integration, I can appreciate it.

No doubt our educational system requires further reaching and drastic change so that it can be improved. At present it is out dated and outmoded and we are manufacturing graduates. We must have more technical education, instead of general education. Subjects taught in schools or colleges whether humanities or sciences should be useful in life. In colleges our subjects are not at all up-to-date. I know there are many graduates in economics, in fact post graduates who could not follow even the budget of a State or of the Centre. I think we have to be more practical in our educational system. Can this be achieved by extending the jurisdiction of the Centre over education? Already there are four entries in List I, i.e. The Union List Nos 63 to 66, which give enormous and wide powers to the Centre. Entry 66 says

"Coordination and determination on of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions."

So, the Centre is amply empowered to give direction and fix standards for various educational institutions in this country.

When the jurisdiction of the Centre is extended, what happens? This Government is known for its indecision on and inordinate delay leading to injustice, inconvenience, corruption and so on. We can give many examples. There is the classic example of the small car project in the public sector. Can any minister or member of the ruling party explain why it has taken almost a decade to decide about it? The Bill to regulate the service conditions of film industry workers, moved by the same member previous to this, is pending for 4 or 5 years. The exper-

ience of this country is, if you put too many burdens on the Central Government which is already burdened with too many powers, it is not going to act. Mr. K. Santhanam said, if you give too many powers to the Centre, it will become "incurably weak." I do not want a weak Central Government. Hence it is better to have restricted or limited powers, so that it can function efficiently. If you give too many powers, it is like a soldier carrying a number of guns, which he cannot use at the same time. Already too many powers are concentrated in the Centre and they are unable to use them. This will be an additional burden.

As pointed out by the mover, no doubt the Constitution says that within 10 years of its proclamation, we should give free, compulsory, primary education throughout the country. But there are many things in the Constitution to which we have turned a blind eye, like prohibition, etc. If the Centre wants, it can implement these things. There are several recommendations of several Commissions like the Radhakrishnan Commission, Kothari Commission, etc., on education, especially higher education, which have been put in cold storage. They can ask the State Governments to implement them. Now with the same party in power in almost all the States except one or two, it should be very easy. I do not think it will go the same way as the land reforms policy.

There is the recent controversy about the division of Sapiu House Library. It is a very fine library, perhaps the best in the country. They want to divide it and take a portion to Jawaharlal Nehru University, 10 miles away. Many MPs have appealed to the minister to drop the idea, but no decision has been taken yet. The Education Minister is a very reasonable Minister and I hope he will take a decision. I do not know what has happened to him after joining the Treasury Benches. People are alarmed that the library may be divided.

I think it is better to leave the Constitutional position as it is. They have enough powers to send directives to the States to implement the recommendation of the various committees and commissions. With these words, I oppose the Bill.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR** (Hamirpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill proposed by Shri S. C. Samanta to make education a concurrent subject is before the House, and I approve of it partly. I say partly because I would not like whole of education from the pre-primary to primary and

secondary to university education to be put in the Concurrent List. On the other hand, I would very much like that up to the secondary level, or higher secondary level, education is a State subject and at the college or university stage education is put in the Concurrent List.

There are many reasons for it. I had been writing to the Minister of Education and in reply to one of my letters, the hon. Minister, Shri Nurul Hasan, said that the Education Commission had opposed the inclusion of higher education in the Concurrent List; he added that the Committee on Petitions of Parliament had also disfavoured this idea. Still, I would like to pursue this matter further.

Here I would like to share with the House my experience as a teacher in a university. There are so many universities spread over the length and breadth of the country and the government have failed to coordinate their activities. It may be said that the UGC is there. But it was there last year also and let us see what happened last year.

Last year there was a crisis in higher education in the three Universities of Punjab, namely, the Punjab University, Chandigarh, the Punjab University, Patiala and the Guru Nanak University, Amritsar. What was the crisis about? Eligibility certificate for those students who had passed the pre-medical examination would not be issued by one university to enable them to join the other university. For three months the students wandered from Chandigarh to Patiala, from Patiala to Amritsar and from Amritsar to Chandigarh, knowing not what to do. I brought this matter to the notice of the then Education Minister, Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray. He told me that he could not interfere in the matter because higher education was a State subject and the universities were autonomous. As a teacher I felt deep anguish because students were running from pillar to post for no fault of theirs. After all, the students are not expected to know the intricacies of the eligibility laws and regulation. Yet, this plea would not be accepted either by those universities or this House. So, some students sought relief from the High Court of Punjab and the Court ruled that this was a fit case for Central intervention. Later on, Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray declared that he had talked to the Vice-Chancellors of the three universities and they had decided to accept the suggestion

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

that the students be admitted and the question of eligibility be decided later.

Some time back I asked a question in this very House about the correspondence course, on which there is a big mess. The University at Patiala of the Panjab University was first given permission to start correspondence course in Punjabi only. Later on, a demand was made and English was also allowed as a medium. The Punjab University at Chandigarh started the correspondence course in Punjabi, English and Hindi. As a result, there is a big confusion and the Panjabi University at Patiala resents the inclusion of Hindi and Punjabi by the University at Chandigarh called the Panjab University.

What I want to point out is that there is no coordination at any level although the Patiala University, Chandigarh University and Guru Nanak University, Amritsar are financed by the Punjab Government. Yet, the Punjab Government is unable to find out a solution to this problem.

18 hrs.

Some time back some DAV Colleges ran to the Supreme Court. A teacher has to hang down his head in shame when he finds that a teacher is in the clutches of a lawyer, an advocate fleeces him and a student also runs to a court. This is a very disgusting state of affairs and we would like some uniform policy to evolve at one point or another.

You would agree with me that after the higher secondary stage mobility starts. Students would like to avail themselves of the best opportunity for higher education, may be in medicine or engineering, from Himachal to Mysore and from Mysore to Bengal. Unless there is some uniform policy and there is coordination at any level, this cannot be done, because some universities would scoff at the idea of allowing English to continue.

Way back I went to Nepal and I met a superintendent in a train at Motihari. I asked him where he was going. He told me that he was running away. I asked him, why he was doing so, and he said, because the students were demanding that there should be no paper in English and they would answer questions only in Hindi.

This kind of a picture is a very sad one—some universities in Bihar clamouring for

Hindi; some universities in the South denouncing Hindi; some university at Patiala or Chandigarh clamouring for Punjabi and some others crying for some other medium.

Why is it so? This is because State Governments with their regional interests cannot look to the national interest. I want that at the higher secondary level the regional interest can be fulfilled to the fullest extent. The Chief Ministers can bloom in their best efforts. They can shine in the sphere of Assemblies; they can deliver fine speeches. The Education Ministers of States can do whatever they want up to the higher secondary level.

But so far as the university level is concerned, there is a big explosion of knowledge. All the knowledge that is coming from the latest researches must be made available to your post-graduate students and unless you are able to do some creative thinking, it is not possible. It is not sufficient to translate some books from classical authors into Punjabi, Tamil, Hindi and other languages. There must be some creative thinking. If English is to continue as the library language and if Hindi is to develop as the national language, there must be provision for all the three media at all the universities of the country.

But this would not be done by the Chief Ministers nor by the Vice-Chancellors, who are obliged to the Chief Ministers for their appointments, or by the Education Ministers who have to dance to the tune of their Chief Minister night and day. This can be done by some agency at the Central level, by a Minister of Education of the eminence of Professor Nurul Hasan, who can and does cherish experiences of teaching and who can and does have that national calibre which takes into account not only the studies in Kerala but also the studies in Kashmir, not only the fruits of learning in Viswa Bharati in Shanti Niketan but also in Rajasthan. For all this coordination is necessary. So, what I feel is that placing of education, specially higher education, in the concurrent list is the need of the hour. Without it we cannot do.

There is one very interesting question which I ask myself. How is it that the Government is spending crores of rupees on various colleges, councils, summer institutes, this and that and yet the Government of India is unaware of the simple fact that

results in private colleges and schools are far better than in the Government colleges? You can see any merit list of any university and you would find that students from private colleges or public schools are topping the list. How is it? This is because those people who work there have to work willy nilly with some kind of a result in view. They have to answer for their results. But in Government service everybody is assured of the increment, the grade and promotion. If we do not do, there is a big union that would fly in the face sooner or later and you will be forced to do what you do not want to do. There is this fear also and we have to take this into consideration. The best education that is being imparted in the United States of America is the education given by the private individuals or universities; education is an autonomous subject there.

Having studied a bit of Chinese literature and education I find very interesting parallels. A delegation from India went China. There a professor was interviewed by this delegation. He had been asked to write a book. He was given all the facilities; he was sent to distant corners of the country; he was given a jeep; he was given railway facilities, everything. But after he had done this and published his research in a book form, the book belonged to the university.

Here, what happens, the Government servants, the Government professors and the Government administrators, at the expense of the universities, at the expense of the Government, raise orchard. They write books and sell them like hot cakes in the market. After all, they are professors. At the same time, they are using Government money. We can find a lot of wastage of public funds before our very eyes. When we are whole-time employees of the universities, when we take everything at university level, every book, every encyclopaedia, when everything is available to us, the rich store-house of knowledge being placed at our doors by the universities, what is it that we are doing? We are creating national wealth. If we do not see that they are national properties and we claim them as individual authors, and we went to reap our benefits, thereby hangs a tale.

All these people in the syndicates and senates of the universities are interested only in one thing, in scattering examinership here and there, in interfering in the practical examinations, and these people manoeuvre in such

a manner that education becomes a farce. I am reminded of a college in Punjab about which Mr. Suraj Bhan spoke the other day, where an internal assessment showed that 90 per cent of the students who had failed in written papers had passed in the internal assessment. So, all this is becoming a mess because there is no supervisory agency anywhere.

Education is said to be the best investment. But here is it the best investment? It is a big fraud. The taking over by the State Government of Bihar of all the five universities in the State shows the deplorable mess in which education has fallen. Unless we take effective steps to remedy the situation, we will see the sad day when the universities, like Government colleges, will become the playground for the wishes of regional politicians.

I warn the Government through you Sir, that the standard of education in this country is fast deteriorating. There are courts and syndicates in the universities which have not been completed so far. Examples are shown that for five years, the syndicates have not been completed. There are recommendations that students should be given participation and that they should be allowed to be nominated on the universities, that *karamcharies* should be allowed to be nominated on the universities. What has happened? If a teacher of the university is elected to Parliament, he is not allowed to seive on the university court because there is a stipulation, a regulation, about it. Why? Who frames these hackneyed regulations? They stand in the way. The university is prevented from sharing the experiences of a teacher who has been either elected to the Delhi Metropolitan Council or to the Parliament. Mr. Balraj Madhok had the same fate. He was elected by the Lok Sabha to the court of Delhi University and yet a small regulation, a small rule, stood in his way so that he could not share his experiences as a parliamentarian in the university. A *karamchari* can be elected to the court of Delhi University. A student can be elected to the court of a university. But for a teacher who teaches at the university, there is a rule standing in his way. Mr. Purshotam Goel and Mr. Malhotra, these two professors, teaching at colleges of Delhi University were elected by the Delhi Metropolitan Council to the court of Delhi University. But the same rule stood in their way. The same rule stands in my way. This is very interesting that, on the one hand, we clamour for greater powers to the teachers, for greater

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

respect to the teachers, on the other hand, if the teacher comes up well and he enters the legislature, he is not regarded fit to be a member of the court because a rule stands in his way.

What is a rule? These rules are unimportant. As Mr. Graham Green, the famous English novelist said, in "In the Heart of the Matter," "There are rules and regulations; there are files and cases. But there is not even a single heart that understands that working of the human heart." I warn the Government, through you, Sir, that education in this country is deteriorating. Education was a living experience in India. It was the finest fruit that we could export abroad. The teachers of India taught people from abroad who used to rush down to Nalanda, Takxila and other such places. They received the rich learning in education.

But what is happening today. Instead of being the teacher-centred, instead of being the personality-centred, education in India is becoming regulation-centred. It is the creation of these rules and regulations. A clerk, a bureaucrat, who is sitting at a desk, who has studied upto the matriculation level, is framing the rules that will guide the Vice-Chancellor or a professor who has done some research. A Ph. D. falling at the feet of a despatch clerk for the sake of an interview! Is it not a sorry state of affairs? Dr. Khurana, the Nobel Prize laureate in Physics, was not given the post of a lecturer in a university in the country, and when he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics and he became a citizen of USA, he was honoured with doctorates of science letters, and all that. This is all very funny. I repeat the words Graham Green "there are rules and regulations, a big jungle of them; there is a file, but where is the human heart?" We have forgotten the true spirit of education and consequently the cause of education suffers. It is not any longer child-centred or teacher—or student—centred; it has become regulation-centred. Unless you take it over at the Central level, unless you make a big effort to rescue it from the regional politicians, you cannot save it any longer. A day would come when a man doing research in Kashmir would not be able to follow what a man is doing in Kerala. The fruits of learning would go waste, India would be scattered into 18 States. You may increase them to 20 or 30 or 100. That

would only be disintegration of the country. There was a time when Sanskrit was a living language. There is still a time when English is the link language. And there can be a time when Hindi will be the link language. We should do something; we should take courage in both of our hands and see that the education comes up, that education comes to the top. That is the best investment in man. The investment in dams and railway lines is alright, but investment in man must come first.

Today we had the experience of listening to a member in the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting. He was referring to the disqualifications for appearing at the Public Service Commission examinations. What were the criteria for disqualifications? Number one is education in public school. Nobody educated in a public school should be allowed to appear at any examination conducted by the Public Service Commission. Number two, income above Rs. 1,000 per month. Anybody having a monthly income of Rs. 1,000 or more shall not be allowed to send his child to any Public Service Commission examination. And so on, and so forth.

When we think of these things, our mind quivers. It rather shivers in the fear of the days to come when the country would discriminate on one ground or another, when we would see that this is going to happen or that is going to happen. In Himachal Pradesh we will clamour for one language; and in Rajasthan, another. There may be students who have passed out from one university not being able to get admission in another university. And what would be the ground? This university is located in Punjab or Rajasthan. Were they not the days of glory when Hiuen Tsang came from China and studied in Nalanda? Are we going to stretch the point of regional chauvinism to such an extent that we do not allow a student from a State which is a part of our own country to get admission in another State? If we do that, that is going to be a sad day.

With all these things in view and many other things—I would have spoken longer but because of the limited time I have to finish. I would like to conclude. I support this Bill with the reservation that higher education be made a concurrent subject and secondary education be given to the States and they be



allowed to develop it to the extent that it is possible and the Centre should come forward and look to the cause of education because if education is given top priority, India lives; if education is neglected, India dies.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** (Telli-cherry): I welcome the Bill moved in this House. It has given us an opportunity to discuss certain very important problems relating to our education. I do not agree with the idea of bringing this question merely as a problem of Centre-State relations. I think, it involves certain greater problems, certain basic problems, relating to the basic policies concerning our education. We are after speaking about a national education policy and we always say that education should be made use of as an effective instrument for bringing about a meaningful social transformation. But how will these goals be achieved? As things stand in our country to-day, the education system can jolly-well be described to be in a mess. Everybody is helpless. The Centre is helpless because it often finds that the problems faced are the problems to be dealt with at the State level and the States think that they cannot do anything because they do not have enough resources. So, by bringing about a situation under which the Centre will have more say and that situation will be better because we are living in a society where we believe that an effective Centre should be there to plan the education system as we do planning in our economy.

If you look at the problem from that angle, we could see that the education, the very purpose of education, should be to instil in the minds of the younger generation the ideals of patriotism and also to make him committed to the goal for which the nation stands committed today. We say that the national goals are socialism, democracy and secularism. The education to-day, I do not know, how far it helps the creation of a generation of young people in our country who are dedicated to these causes. When the leaders of the Central Government and the various political parties are speaking about the secular character of the State and also about secularism to be brought about in the national life, where does our education stand on these questions?

I have been pointing out quite often that the content of education and the way history is being taught to the students in our country is very much biased. It has a Hindu bias when it teaches the history of the Mughul

period and it often descends to that extent that it gives an impression that it is teaching about some alien people. That attitude should not be there and in to-day's condition. You take the case of RSS activities about which I know the pronounced policies of the Government. But is the Government in a position to implement its policy in a Central University like the Banaras Hindu University? When the question of RSS menace became so serious and acute, a Commission has been appointed which came out with a concrete recommendation that RSS activities there should be banned. I am referring to the Gajendragadkar Commission and it also pointed out the problems of such organizations, para-military and fascist type of organisations and the problems it might create in the field of education. In UP the Vice-Chancellor of the BHU found himself helpless. He said that neither the Centre nor the State could help him to solve the problem of RSS and now it is being repeated in other parts of the country.

Killing of Students who are secular-minded in the campus of the Universities is becoming a phenomenon. You may go through the memorandum presented by the Youth Congress of Hyderabad-not a Communist organisation-about the killing of George Reddy in the Osmania University campus in broad daylight in the presence of the Police. RSS was doing that-RSS with the patronage of the Chief Minister and the Government there. When I say that, I am sorry to say that it is a fact. The Chief Minister is patronising that. The Government says that we are a secular State, we want to implement secularism everywhere. But when this question will be answered after two or three days in this House the hon. Minister will say, it is a State subject, let the States look after it. I think some interference from the Centre can be tolerated if the Centre will have a progressive policy of implementing the purpose of preserving secularism.

We have to take into consideration another aspect of democracy about which we are proud of. There is the recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Commission on the governance of the universities. Our present Minister's predecessor had promised the house about that. He said that it had been referred to the universities all over the country so that they may express their opinion how far the recommendations can be implemented. Regarding the students' participation, even in the Central



[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Universities it has not been implemented, I remember. But there is a State like Kerala where it has been implemented, it has been found successful and I do not know what stands in the way, when we speak of democracy, to bring the students to that level where they would be partners in the affairs of the university which is the recommendation of the Gajendragadkar Commission. By doing that we will be giving a greater sense of participation to the students and this will help to solve many of the problems which we are facing today in the field of education. About the democratic rights to be given to students and teachers there is no uniform policy all over the country. In certain States, there all democratic rights are granted. In certain other States things are being done in a different way, according to the subjective feeling of the administrator, may be the Education Director or the Minister. In some States it so happens that no democratic rights are granted at all. I would therefore say that we must have a uniform policy regarding all these matters to uphold the slogans of the national goal of socialism, secularism and democracy. I think the Centre should have a say even to the extent of legislating so that these things can be implemented. I think Mr. Samanta's Bill would help us to meet some of these purposes.

There is another example which I can point out regarding the standard of education and the text-books which we have prescribed. I remember that some Central efforts have been made to standardise the text books by NCERT and all that, but the States again have got their option, they may select rubbish books and they are free to select whatever text books they may like.

Then again the question of public schools come in. I do not see any reason why the Government should encourage or patronise the continuance of public schools in our educational system. There must be a uniform policy to abolish it. I say this not because I am against higher standards, because I want to make it clear that I am for higher standards, let us have higher standards in all the policies that we formulate and in all the educational institutions. I know about the difficulty involved. I know about the financial implications. You have to look at it from the national perspective. The effort should be to raise the standard of education and the level of

education in every educational institution, but we should not create a new section of the elite, the sons of bourgeois class with all the patronages to learn in schools where they can shower money.

Another question that is often heard in this House is about the capitation fee and its consequences on the students. While answering the question, the hon. Minister last time told us that it is not exactly his subject, but it is related to Health Ministry. But Education is a subject about which he is also concerned, as much as the Health Minister. The university is not coming from the blue without the knowledge of the education authorities. We give permission to the private managements to start a medical college and the management before starting even thinks of the days they will have with the capitation fee and the nice days they are dreaming about and they collect the capitation fee to an intolerable extent and then make a mess of everything, and thereby a situation comes which even the Government cannot stand and even Government cannot defend the collection of capitation fee. Everybody denounces the management then. Then, what happens? What happened in the case of the private medical college in Kerala? They collected capitation fees. The Centre decided or the Medical Council decided not to confer degrees on the students. But that was not the fault of the Students; the fault lay with the authorities, may be the Education Ministry or the UGC or the Medical Council or the Health Ministry. But by no stretch of imagination can you blame the students for joining that college.

Similar was the case of the Pataliputra Medical College. I do not say that this Bill would be a panacea to solve all these problems because it provides for Central intervention, but it will help to evolve certain national patterns and a uniform national policy by which we shall be able to create general standards, and create conditions in the universities where by the national goals will be upheld.

I think these are certain things about which everybody is concerned. I would like to point out one more thing regarding the medium of instruction to which many hon. Members have referred. I fully agree with the idea of allowing every State to adopt their own mother-tongue as the medium of instruction up to the highest level of education including research. I do not think that

it will bring about any disintegration of our country, if we have a policy to develop our national languages, that is, all the regional languages as well as the link language. This is not a novel idea which I am presenting. It is already there in a country like the Soviet Union. Nobody will say that the Soviet Union has not advanced in the field of education, science and technology. There, the students are taught in their mother-tongues, and they have a very strong and very well developed national link language. We can also have that.

We have a policy of developing the language institutes in the States so that the regional languages will be developed to that extent when education will be imparted in the mother tongue, but this has been a failure because many States are taking only nominal interest in developing the language institutes.

We should also develop Hindi to make it acceptable and to make it a more modern language which can effectively play the role of a link language, and for the time being English

will also remain. If this arrangement can be perfectly made, I think that there will not be any problem which will badly or adversely affect the progress of our education.

With these ideas in mind, I generally support the Bill moved by Shri S. C. Samanta. But I would like that this Bill be circulated so that more thought can be given to this matter and more ideas could be gathered and the Bill can be made more perfect. I generally support the idea with which this Bill has been moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri R. D. Bhandare.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Chairman, Sir....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next occasion.

18.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 2, 1972/Vaisakha 12, 1894 (Saka).*